# BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

No 51.——Vol. VI. | SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1821. | Terms, { $3, 00 a year, payable in 6 months, or $2, 50 a year, if paid in advance. | To Agents, every 11th copy gratis. }


## MERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSION-ERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

*tracts from the Report of the Prudential Committee—Sept. 1821.*

EYLON.—*Education of Heathen Children.*

It does not appear, from any communi-tions which have come to hand, pre-ely what alterations have been made, h respect to the number of schools and pils, in consequence of the large rein-rcement, by which the mission had been engthened. Doubtless a very consi-rable impulse has been added to the bu-ess of instruction.

Taking into view how much the mis-naries had suffered by ill health, it is te remarkable that their schools should been so little interrupted. The pro-making these multitudes of hea-children acquainted with the rudi-ts of human learning, and the simple most sublime truths of our holy reli-on, has regularly advanced. Useful owledge has been communicated; the science has been formed, by the aid of perfect standard; the dormant powers the soul have been called into exercise; the seed of the word has been sown, e of which, it is no presumption to , has sprouted, and is now in blossom. y the great Lord of the harvest cause to produce a glorious increase.

The common schools for the instruction native children are conducted upon h a plan, as cannot fail to approve it-f to the understandings of parents, ile the pupils are gradually made ac-inted with knowledge of the most im-rtant kind. A full description of these hools, and of the other missionary ope-tions, as in existence at Tillipally, is ntained in an account of that station ely received, which was drawn up by . Poor with great care and judgment. his document relates to the state of ngs, as they were about the close of st year. The Committee deem it high-valuable, as it illustrates the real ten-ncy of Christian exertions among a hea-en people.

From the journal of Mr. Meigs at Batti-tta, and from letters written by the oth-missionaries, it appears, that the same tem is pursued at all the stations; at with respect to its material parts.

en Dr. Scudder arrived, Mr. Poor ne common schools under his super-ndence. Of these, two have been nsferred to the care of the station at Oodooville, one to the superintendence of Dr. Scudder, and one has been suspended, account of the sickness of the school-ster. Four new schools have since been ablished in villages near Tillipally; ving nine under Mr. Poor's care still. these nine schools the names of 426 s are enrolled as pupils, of whom two ds or three fourths, are actually in ool from day to day.

*Manner of collecting the Schools.*

These schools are first collected by per-, who wish to be employed as teach-At the commencement of these ope-ons, the teachers are heathens from a ble necessity: no native Christians be found; and, if they could be found, y would not be able to collect pupils m heathen families. But the course of truction, in the schools, tends to break n the heathen prejudices of teachers learners. Even the smallest boys nd a part of the time in committing ca-atechisms to memory. They cannot nd school a single month, without hav-some of the first principles of religion morality imprinted on their minds. they advance in learning, and are able write on the ola, they are employed opying, and committing to memory, s's catechisms, the sermon on the nt, and a selection of passages from Scriptures. Ostervald's Abridgement the Bible is introduced into three of schools and will be introduced into all them. In all of them, a short system morality, composed by a native Chris-on the coast, is now used. As there no printed books among the people, ept those introduced by the missiona-, and as the children are never taught use of the printed character unless in mission schools; it is of great impor-ce to have a variety of printed books, the Tamul character, at the disposal of missionaries at each station. The hools, under the care of Mr. Poor, have joyed the benefit of Scripture Tracts, nted by the Columbo Bible Society; er Tracts printed at Tranquebar; se-ral sets of Tracts kindly presented to mission by the Wesleyan missionaries; d a little volume, written by the vene-ble Swartz.

*robable effect of this course of instruction.*

In estimating the effect of the course instruction, which has been pursued, it to be remembered, that the knowledge tained by heathen children, in their own hools, is of no real value. What few hools exist among the heathen popula-on, and without the influence of Chris-an missions, are of the most miserable nd. The teachers are poorly remune-ated; the parents have no public spirit n the subject of education; and the hildren, after being merely taught to rite the Tamul character on the ola, remain ignorant of all that it concerns them to know, in regard to their conduct in this life, and preparation for the life to come. The mission schools are all commenced at the solicitation of the people, which is brought about principally by the agency of those, who expect to sustain the office of teachers. From whatever motives the pupils are collected, the effect of the schools is most salutary. No objection is now made to the course of instruction pursued by the missionaries; even the sons of brâmhuns attending school, and learning the catechisms without scruple. Though pupils are not forbidden to read their heathen fables, yet, as the missionaries examine the boys, in those studies only, which they have recommended, the result is, that the most important things are most studied and regarded.

A constant superintendence of all the schools, and a frequent inspection of them, are indispensable to their success. Mr. Poor is much assisted, in this important branch of missionary operations, by his interpreter Nicholas, who was mentioned in the last Report, as having been admitted to the church. Several of the elder and more intelligent boys, also, are now able to render very essential services in this business, and are thus trained up for great usefulness hereafter. On Wednesday evening of each week the schoolmasters of the station, and the boys of the family school, or boarding school, are all assembled at the mission house. The objects of this meeting are, to inquire into the state of the schools, to teach the masters their duty, to communicate religious instruction to them, and to pray with them. At these meetings, the masters have recited a book, containing a compend of the Christian religion, and have attended to some historical parts of Scripture. On the last Wednesday evening of the month, they bring a monthly report, containing the daily attendance of the boys, and a particular account of their progress in learning.

As the wages of the masters are in proportion to the daily attendance of the boys, there is a strong inducement perpetually operating to keep the schools as full as possible. To extraordinary diligence, either in master or scholar, small rewards are occasionally given and with great effect.

The support and education of children in the families of the missionaries, is becoming a very important and promising part of their beneficent exertions. The Board and the Christian public have long been aware, that children can be supported in Ceylon, at a small expense, in the mission families, where they can enjoy all the benefits of Christian instruction and domestic superintendence. A sufficient number of children can be obtained for this purpose, and a selection can be made of those, who give evidence of competent talents, and a docile temper.

When Dr. Scudder arrived at Tillipally, there were twenty-seven boys in the family of Mr. Poor, forming what is called, for the sake of distinction, the *boarding school* of that station. Of these boys, nine removed with Dr. Scudder to Panditeripo, three were dismissed and one died. When Mr. Poor's last communication was written, the school had again risen to twenty-five, of whom two were on trial, and the rest were received and named, according to directions from benefactors in America, by whom they were supported. Seventeen of these boys spend half their time in English studies; and the first class has construed several small English books into Tamul. The boys of this class are able to interpret English in Tamul on common subjects, but more especially on subjects of a religious nature.

All the boys in the boarding schools have peculiar opportunities for gaining religious knowledge. Much pains is taken with them on the Sabbath; and the evening of that holy day is spent in giving religious instruction to them, and to the other members of the missionary households. On Tuesday evenings a conference is held with them; on Wednesday evenings they attend, as has been stated, a meeting of the school masters; and on Friday evenings they recite a weekly lesson, and undergo an examination as to their conduct, their progress in study, &c. Mr. Poor has the satisfaction to state that the boys "who have been longest in the school, and have most influence over the other boys, are most exemplary in their conduct, and render much assistance in forming the habits of the smaller children."

The selection of girls to be educated in the mission families is a more difficult undertaking. The prejudices of the natives are very obstinate on the subject. From time immemorial, females here, as in all other heathen countries, have been kept in a state of hopeless depression. Their minds have been left uncultivated, and they have aspired to nothing above the condition of servitude and degradation, in which they were born. To Christianity alone must they look for any melioration of their state and character. Mr. Poor had found it difficult to obtain female children to be educated in the family; and quite embarrassing to take suitable care of them, after they were obtained. Still the value of the object was so great as to encourage him to persevere. At the last dates, there were eight under his domestic care. They had made considerable proficiency; and were employed part of the time in various branches of industry, and part of the time in study. The prejudices of the people were yielding on other subjects; and it may be confidently expected, that when they see the effects of female education they will no longer remain opposed to it.

The number of children in the boarding schools at Batticotta, Oodooville, and Panditeripo, the committee are not able to state. At the former place there were more than twenty at the beginning of last year, and the number has since been increased. It is probable, that not far from a hundred youths of both sexes were in the mission families of the four stations, at the close of 1820; and that the common schools, under the superintendence of the missionaries, contained more than a thousand pupils.

In looking forward to the probable effects of this course of labor with the rising generation, the Board will bear in mind the following considerations; viz. that nearly all the children, at Tillipally and its neighborhood, who are taught to read, belong to the schools of the mission; that of course the missionaries constantly appear in the character of benefactors, to all the children, who will be likely to exert an influence when grown to manhood; that the organization and superintendence of schools are the most successful means of procuring a regular audience, on the Sabbath, to attend the preaching of the Gospel; that the adult population can be approached in no other way so beneficially, as through the medium of their children; & that a patient, laborious, constant attention to the education of children, without expecting or desiring any reward but their good conduct, affords evidence of disinterestedness, and an earnest desire to do good, which neither the pupils, nor their parents, nor any other class of persons, can refuse to acknowledge.

*Preaching the Gospel.*

Public worship is regularly attended on the Sabbath, at all the stations. The mission families, domestics, school-boys, and other natives attend. The whole number at Tillipally varies from 200 to 400, the usual number being about 300; the greater part of whom are children. Prayers are offered in the church, accompanied by the reading of the Scriptures, morning and evening through the week. The boys at the station, with some other natives, are present at these seasons. During several months that Dr. Scudder and Mr. Spaulding resided at Tillipally, they frequently made known the great truths of the Gospel, in the neighboring villages, wherever access could be gained to the people, in the house, by the way, or in the field. And since they have removed to other stations, Mr. Woodward follows the same course. At first they were obliged to preach by an interpreter; but their assiduous attention to the language so far conquered it, that two of the newly arrived missionaries, Messrs. Winslow and Woodward, preached in Tamul early in November, only 8 months after they became settled on a mission ground.

Preaching has also been regularly attended at a *rest house*, in the neighborhood of Tillipally, on Sabbath afternoons, for more than three years. Several of the head men are usually present, and many others who are unwilling to meet at the church. A striking effect of the preaching at this place has been, that a school-master, strongly addicted to heathenism, has been induced to bring his boys with him to this place of worship; and after a long conflict with his old prejudices and feelings, has at last placed his school under the care of the missionaries. Evangelical labors have been continued at all the stations, in the neighboring villages, and among the people generally, as the health of the missionaries, and other circumstances would permit.

[The Report next mentions the effects of preaching, as detailed, in the journals of the mission, and the profession of religion made by Malleappa and Philip Mathew. These particulars have already appeared in our pages.]

It has been a subject of regret with the Committee, that the state of the Treasury would not allow of so large remittances, for the purposes of education in Ceylon, as the wants of the children, and the openings of Providence seemed to require; nor even as seemed to have been already pledged by the previous remittances, taken in connexion with donations given for this express object. The missionaries themselves have been under apprehensions, in respect to a regular provision for their own continually recurring necessities; and have been obliged to avail themselves of credit, in order to proceed at all in their various operations. This necessity has arisen in part from the want of frequent opportunities to remit money to the east; but principally from the straitened circumstances of the Treasury, and the pressing demands from other quarters. Quite recently a considerable bill has been paid, drawn by the missionaries, and negociated through the kind agency of a Wesleyan missionary, and his Society in London. At the present rates of exchange, this mode of supplying the mission is disadvantageous: and would be avoided, were funds at hand to keep remittances somewhat in advance of estimated expenditures.

It is a very gratifying fact, that missionaries of different societies cooperate harmoniously in Ceylon, where they often meet for united prayer and mutual councils. In many instances the missionaries of this Board have experienced kindness from their brethren engaged in the same work, sent forth by the principal Missionary Societies in Great Britain. But on no occasion has greater promptness been shown, than by the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society at Calcutta, who, when it was known that a printer had arrived in Ceylon, and the press sent from America could not be readily found, immediately resolved to present a press to the American missionaries; a resolution which was not carried into effect, only because Mr. Garrett was obliged to leave his contemplated station.

It ought also to be mentioned, as a pleasing and favorable circumstance, that the house of Arbuthnot, De Monte, & Co. at Madras, through whose agency several remittances have been made to our eastern missions, generously declined receiving the usual allowance for transacting business of this nature; and, in a polite note to the Treasurer, and to the missionaries at Bombay, offered their gratuitous services on similar occasions in future. Edward A. Newton, Esq. of Boston, expecting to reside several years at Calcutta, has made the same generous offer; and has expressed the utmost readiness to promote the interests of this Board, and of the cause of missions generally, by every means in his power. When gentlemen of great respectability in the commercial world lend the influence of their names, their example, and their valuable services, to the work of spreading the Gospel, it may be taken as one indication, among many others, that commerce will eminently assist the progress of divine truth.

## THE PENITENT CRIMINAL.

*Letter from a Correspondent of the London Tract Society. Copied from "Monthly Extracts for October, 1821."*

On Monday morning, May 28, 1821, I took a place outside a coach, from L——, to a town in L——shire, distant about forty-five miles. As we were about to commence the last stage of the journey, I seated myself on the coach-box, when, to my great mortification, I observed that four convicts in irons were preparing to mount the roof immediately behind the box. Not liking to be in the vicinity of such company, I vacated my seat; and, scrambled over the top of the coach, taking a seat behind, congratulating myself that I had been able to make so timely a retreat from my former position. Scarcely had I sat down, when I discovered that the three persons in the dicky, directly in front of me, were in irons also. I would gladly have resumed my previous seat; thinking it better to have felons at my back, than directly in front; but, on turning about, I perceived that another passenger now occupied the box, and no alternative was left, but to remain where I was, or to descend from the coach, and not to proceed to the place of my destination. I chose the former, and began to consider in what way I might derive some good to myself, or to be the instrument of doing a little good to my fellow travellers, with whom I had, very unexpectedly and unwillingly, become associated.

The first feeling of my mind, after recovering from my bustle and surprise, was one of gratitude to God; arising from the inquiry, "Who maketh thee to differ?" It was not difficult to answer; I felt that I owed much to the providence of God for this difference, and still more to his grace. In a few moments I looked at the convict who sat directly opposite to me; he was better dressed than the rest, and there was an expression of thoughtfulness in his countenance, which led me to hope that he would favorably receive observations of a serious nature. I began the conversation, by observing that I was very sorry to see him in that situation; he thanked me in a very modest and humble manner. I then said, "What a mercy it is, that though you have transgressed the laws of your country, and must suffer the punishment which they denounce, yet you may come to a God of mercy, for pardon of that particular offence, and for all the sins of your past life." He replied, "*Yes, I feel that to be a mercy indeed!*"

As I cannot pretend to give in detail all the conversation that passed between us during the two hours we travelled together, suffice it to say, that it embraced every point of importance that concerns the salvation of perishing sinners; and I have no hesitation in saying,—if ever I conversed with a man, from whose spirit and conversation I had reason to conclude, that God had given him a new and contrite heart, such an one was this of whom I speak. More than this, I doubt not, may be safely added; viz. that He, who is exalted a Prince and a Savior, to give repentance and the remission of sins, had bestowed this double blessing on this poor convict, who was enabled to testify that he had peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

I was agreeably surprised to find him so well acquainted with the Scriptures. On several occasions, he quoted, readily and correctly, those which were most pertinent to the particular subject on which we were conversing; he had also learned several hymns while in prison, parts of which he repeated, particularly Cowper's.

"There is a fountain fill'd with blood," &c.

And also,

"Prayer was appointed to convey," &c.

He was quite the reverse of being forward to speak of his religious experience. On the contrary, there was a modesty and humility in all he said, particularly becoming his situation. He found no fault with his prosecutors, nor with his sentence, nor with any person; he only found fault with himself.

But I must proceed to give an outline of his history, as he related it at my particular request. Several of the particulars have since been confirmed by a respectable clergyman; and of the truth of the remainder, I have no doubt.

He was born in L——shire, in 1793; his parents were in decent circumstances, but made no profession of religion, except occasionally going to church. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to a respectable upholsterer in L———. He soon became regardless of the Sabbath: formed improper acquaintance, and, by degrees, gave himself up to various vices, and, among the rest, to profane swearing, and drinking to excess.

Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship he married; but it does not appear that any permanently good effect was produced by the change. He continued his evil courses, till at length he committed a highway robbery, was apprehended, convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life. This took place about five years since. When he had been in New South Wales two years, he contrived to get on board a vessel bound to the East Indies, and, secreting himself in the hold till the ship was under weigh, escaped from his place of banishment. From the East Indies he got to the United States, and eventually returned to England. For some time he endeavoured to obtain employment in L——, but without success; he then returned to L——, where his wife & child, and also his parents, reside. From them he met with rather a cold reception; he became indifferent about himself, and, to use his own expression, was beginning to grow wild again. Some person gave information of his return from transportation. He was apprehended, sent to prison, and shortly afterwards to L——— County Gaol, where he was again convicted at last March Assizes.

It does not appear, that, up to this period, any good effect had been produced on his mind by all the disgrace and punishment which he had endured. About two months after he had been in prison at L———, a fellow prisoner, whose name was L——, put a *Tract* into his hand, desiring him to read it; the title of it was, An Appeal to the Heart. He read it; and it pleased that Divine Spirit, whose office it is to convince the world of sin, to make this tract an appeal to his heart, and to make him deeply sensible of his condition as a guilty sinner. He began to pray, and to read his Bible, which had been given him by the Rev. Mr. B———, the minister of E—— Parish, who visited him in prison, previously to his last commitment to L———. Not long after this, he was visited by the Rev. Messrs. H——— and G———, Clergymen of the established Church, whose oft repeated visits and instructions were of great use in helping him forward in the knowledge of Christ and his salvation.

After having been brought to feel the value of his own soul, he became concerned for the salvation of his fellow prisoners; and L——— (the man who gave him the Tract) and himself, began to speak to such of them as they had access to, which they continued to do, notwithstanding much persecution and reproach, up to the period of their leaving prison.

When I met with the poor fellow, he was on his way to Portsmouth, with the rest, to be transported. L——— was not of this party, but was to follow the next day; and it was expected they would go out together. I saw a copy of a letter written by the Rev. Mr. G———, in behalf of these two men, of whom he speaks in very decided terms, of his conviction of their being turned from the error of their ways; and that, from their exemplary conduct in prison, they were entitled to every favour and indulgence that could be shown them consistently with their situation.

I scarcely need add, that this stage of my journey, which, at its commencement, appeared so unpropitious, proved truly interesting and profitable to myself. I felt it to be an occasion when I was providentially called to afford all the instruction, encouragement, and caution which I was capable of giving. The more I saw of the man, the more reason had I to admire the grace of God in him. Instead of complaining of the persons who had been the cause of his second apprehension, he blessed God for it, being persuaded that it had been the means of saving him from destruction. He informed me, that he had

ing, that he thought, at one time, it was impossible he should be saved from this; but he now acknowledges, that, since the fear of God had possessed his mind, he finds it easy to abstain from taking his holy name in vain. In answer to an enquiry as to his enjoyment of the comforts of religion, he replied; "Yes, Sir; I thank God, I do enjoy a degree of peace which passeth all understanding; I would not exchange my present situation for a kingdom.

It is perhaps the most curious, though the least important part of this little history, that the name of this poor fellow is the same as my own, J. C. He is however no kinsman of mine according to the flesh; but, inasmuch as I believe him to be like myself, a sinner saved by grace, *I* have no hesitation in acknowledging him as a brother in Christ Jesus.

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*From the Southern Evangelical Intelligencer.*

## THE APOSTATE'S DEATH.

About twenty years ago, Mr. P. an inhabitant of one of the middle States, closed his earthly career under circumstances the most distressing to his relatives, and still more distressing, it is to be feared, to his immortal soul. He had once professed religion, but this he had not only renounced, but also pretended to deny the fundamental articles of the Christian's creed. However well he might have lived by this affected denial, (and real apostacy,) it would not serve him on his dying bed, but added to the agonies of his painful dissolution.

Mr. P. to a handsome exterior, possessed highly polished manners, and was not devoid of those accomplishments which render a gentleman's company pleasing and attractive. These fine qualities, added to the natural suavity of his temper, caused him to be loved by the whole circle of his acquaintance. He wanted, however, the restraints which religion impose on society—and wanting these, he wanted every thing: for the agreeableness of his company made him a welcome guest at all parties of pleasure and fashion. It is true, his better reason told him that it required a man of sterner virtue than himself, to resist the vices to which he was constantly exposed at such places: but he had not firmness to resist the earnest solicitations of his friends, and he accordingly yielded to their entreaties, and was led a too willing captive to scenes of immorality and irreligion. It was not to be wondered at then, if Mr. P's heart became tainted with the vices of a licentious neighborhood. Nor is it surprising, that the ball-room, the gambling-table, and the bacchanalian throng more frequently enjoyed his attention, than those duties which were calculated to add to his temporal and spiritual welfare.

But ere he sunk forever in vice, it seemed as if the Lord was desirous, in a very special manner, of giving him an opportunity of withdrawing from his dissolute companions. Mr. P. had not entirely forgot the sanctuary; and once, in the height of his career in folly, was attracted to a neighboring place of worship, on a particular occasion, when many pious preachers were to be present. Under the sound of the Gospel, conviction fastened on his mind; he saw himself a sinner, travelling the road to destruction, and was induced to cry to the Lord for mercy. A short time after, believing he had obtained pardon, he made a solemn profession of the religion of the Cross—and run well for a season. Would to God that he had continued faithful to the end.

Soon after his public profession, the eyes of the religious community were fixed on him as a worthy object for the ministry; and he became as much courted by his pious friends as he had formerly been by his companions in folly. Perhaps it was Mr. P's misfortune to be so much noticed. His mind was not able to bear it. Pride crept in, and expelled that best of Christian graces, humility. Forgetting his Lord, and relying on his own strength, he fell. His fall was terrible, and destroyed the fond anticipations of his religious associates. His fall was awful, and forever destroyed the happiness of his own soul.

Again, Mr. P. rushed into all the extremes of folly, until at length folly became vice. He endeavored to support himself under his double transgression, (or rather to extenuate his offence,) by assailing the fundamental articles of that religion he had so lately professed. All his former greatness seemed to forsake him, and the better qualities of his nature were entirely obscured. Instead of acting like a man of honor, and acknowledging the fault to be with himself, he vainly endeavored to cast an odium on that system he had disgraced and dishonored. He openly avowed—"that one moment's death bed repentance was a sufficient atonement for all sins—that he did not fear death, come when it would, if he only had time to say, Lord have mercy—that religion was nothing more than enthusiasm and high wrought feeling—that five minutes repentance was sufficient for any man—that his late religious associates were all hypocrites," &c. With such expressions as these, he continued his sinful course, until fell disease, occasioned by his dissolute life, overtook him.

He had every opportunity to prove the truth of his theory. His disease was thought to be mortal from the commencement of the attack—and he was admonished of the danger, and the necessity of closeing his earthly affairs, as a few days more would probably terminate his life. He immediately became alarmed for his eternal welfare; and his apostate theories, one after another, vanished before the light of Divine truth. He had denied his Lord and Master; he had persecuted his Christian brethren—he had slandered them—he had disgraced them. His senses never forsook him, as if it was determined in the councils of Infinite Justice that it should not be said his ravings were those of a deranged man. After his disease was considered fatal he was spared as many days as he had wished minutes for repentance—yet he found it too short. He solicited the prayers of his despised Christian friends, which were freely offered—yet he found no comfort. On his first alarm, he cried for years to live and repent—as his end approached, he interceded for months—then for weeks—for days—for hours—and, closed his life, by crying for a few minutes longer to make his peace with his offended God!

Thus perished Mr. P. in the prime of life, and would that we could say hope cheered the last moments of his existence—but, alas! it was far otherwise. The decrees of Providence are inscrutable to mortal ken—but should we judge by our imperfect vision, it might not be arrogance to ask, "Where rests his soul?" Oh! that infidels would profit by his painful end, and seek the truth as it is in Jesus. Y.

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## STATE OF FEMALE SOCIETY IN EGYPT.

[*From Mr. Belzoni's Account of the women of Egypt, Nubia, and Syria.*]

"Having heard so much of Turks and Arabs, I took the opportunity, while in Egypt, to observe the manners of the women in that country. On our arrival at Assouan, I went to visit the women of the Aga of that place. I was met at the door by himself, his wife, his sister, her husband, two young children, three old women, uglier than Macbeth's witches, and an old negro slave. I entered into a small yard, and a deal chair was brought me. The Aga went out, and the women then stood round me, while the husband of the Aga's sister made coffee and prepared a pipe, which he presented me, not allowing the women to touch it. He durst not trust them with any thing, as he knew of their monkeyish tricks whenever he turned his back. He seemed to pride himself much on his great knowledge of the world, by correcting the rough curiosity of the women, when they attempted to examine my dress too rudely.

"I made a sign I wished them to sit down, and in particular that the wife should take coffee with me, but he treated them very harshly, made me understand that coffee would be too good for them and said water was good enough; at the time he held the coffee-pot, pressing me to drink more: on my refusing, he locked it up in a small room, that the women might not drink it. By this time I had been so much among the women in Egypt, and compelled to smoke, that I could easily finish my half pipe. After having smoked for some time, I laid it down; one of the women took it up, and began to smoke: on seeing such a horrid profanation, the man took it from her with violence, and was going to beat her, which I naturally prevented. He filled it again, and offered it to me; but, as I did not wish to smoke any more, he went and carefully locked it up, making me understand when I wanted it, it was at my service. I must confess I felt hurt to see the distinction he made, but afterwards I saw the necessity of so doing.

"They always behaved to me not only with respect, but humility; so that their roughness seems not directed towards women in general; and I have often heard them remark to me, that if they treated these women as I was treated, they would become quite unruly.

"A short time afterwards the Aga came in, and enquiring if they had served me with coffee and a pipe, he went to his treasury and brought out some dirty bruised grapes, as a great treat, which he presented me, the poor women looking with wistful eyes towards the basket. In the impulse of the moment I took it, and offered them to his wife, and then to the rest, who all refused; and, though they did not dare to take any themselves, yet they pressed me to eat, and seemed astonished when, on account of their dirt, I only took a small bunch. I kept the grapes in my hands for some time, before I could muster resolution to eat them. I began, at last, one by one, trying to wipe them in an handkerchief without their perceiving it; but I was mistaken, for their eyes were fixed upon me very closely. An old woman saw what I was doing, and ran and fetched me a burdock of water. I did not ask for water at first, as I was afraid to do any thing to offend them.

"I now gave my little present of beads and a looking glass, which contained a drawer. The beads pleased them, and the glass, being the largest they had ever seen, and made to stand by itself, was to them a matter of astonishment. To describe the tricks the women played with it, tearing it from each other, and setting it in any way but the right, would be thought a carricature. I at first attempted to show them the right way to use it, but there is no other method with those women than letting them have their own way; and I believe it is pretty well so in more civilized countries, or I am much mistaken. When the wife perceived they had got the glass out of its frame, she put it in a little room, and locked it up with the beads.

"On the man coming in, they began to prepare for cooking the dinner for the Aga, which consisted of a dish of Bamia, boiled in mutton broth, poured over bread, with a little mutton, and some minced meat, mixed up with rice into balls: what other ingredients might be mixed shall by me be nameless: the cleanliness of this preparation I have not eloquence to describe: the horror I felt at the idea that I should be obliged to eat of it, was more than any English stomach could reconcile at that moment. They brought me all the dishes before they took them out to the Aga, and Mr. B was to dine with him. The first was the bamia, which I refused, but I took a piece of the boiled mutton, as being the cleanest, with some bread: that would not do, the wife took some of the minced meat and rice in her hands, and insisted on my eating it, making me understand it was the best. At last all was carried to the Aga. I was then served with the customary coffee and pipe. The house, or rather stable, consisted of four walls, which had the sky for its ceiling, inclosing two small rooms, one in which the Aga used to keep the treasure locked, such as coffee, coffee-cup, tobacco, &c.; the other was the wife's, and contained all their great wardrobe, besides bread, onions, flour, dhourra, oil, and many other things of the kind. The furniture consisted of water jars, sieves to clean the corn and sift the flour, a few earthen pots to cook in, some wooden bowls to eat out of, an oven, and some burdocks for cooling water, a small coffee-pot, and old mats to lie on. I took my leave, giving the children and women a small present of money, promising to call and see them on my return. Next morning another wife of the Aga sent me word that she should be glad to see me. I felt little inclination to go, but, not wishing to make any distinction between them, I went, and found to my surprise, a very pretty young woman. She lived next door to the other, who got upon the wall to see what passed between us. She had no coffee to give me, but instead presented me with some dates and dhourra in grain. She seemed much afraid of the other wife. Though pretty in my eyes, she was not thought so by her own people; the other, though old, was considered the greatest beauty in Assouan, on account of her being so extremely fat.—Their hair was plaited after the Nubian custom, adorned with a few gold ornaments, with a plenty of stinking raw fat, and certain bark of a tree beat in powder to make it black, besides giving a horrid perfume, which they consider as a great improvement to their charms; it is not the same powder they use in blacking the eye-brows and eye-lids. I made her a present of some beads, which she tried to hide, and I wished her farewell."

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*From the London Courier.*

## MODERN GREECE.

In the *Annals of Travels, Geography, and History*, a work published in numbers at Paris, we find a memoir on the different races which compose the population of Turkey, from the pen of a Greek.

After giving an account of the Wallachians, Bulgarians, and Albanians, he proceeds to describe his own nation. He acknowledges "that the Greeks have degenerated from their ancient glory, and that during a long course of ages they had added almost nothing to the stock of human knowledge.—Their decline began during the domination of the Macedonians; it was accelerated during the sway of the Romans; and was completed after the triumph of Christianity under the reigns of Theodocius and Justinian. Then philosophy was proscribed, the ancient models of taste neglected, and monastic subtleties usurped the place of reason and common sense. The irruptions of the barbarians into Greece, the victories of the Crusaders, and finally the conquest of the Turks, by reducing them to political slavery and destroying the sources of their wealth, compelled them to limit their exertion to mere necessaries." "I shall be among the foremost," adds he, "to reprobate the conduct of the Greeks, who, during ten centuries, have been unable to acquire their political emancipation; who were contented to be called Romans without aiming at their ancient character or national independence; who showed themselves so feeble as to be invaded by, and parcelled out among the Crusaders; and who were at last unable to defend themselves against the Turks. When a nation, from the nature of its territory, can imitate the resistance of the Spaniards, it deserves its slavery, if it submit to be enslaved. But when by a singular concatenation of circumstances the conquest has been consummated; when the conquerors, becoming more numerous than the vanquished, have obtained possession of fortified places and advantageous positions; when nothing remains to the conquered but to endure tyranny, or to be massacred in attempting to obtain independence; in such a case, the unfortunate people deserves, in my opinion, some indulgence, especially if they continue to labor in the improvement of their condition, in expectation of a happier futurity. Such is the state of the modern Greeks." The author proceeds to remark, that from the time in which the Turks were repulsed before Vienna, their power ceased to advance: and from that time, being obliged to act upon the defensive, their subjects enjoyed a little more indulgence. From that era the commerce of the Greeks increased; books were multiplied; and schools were established at Constantinople, Smyrna, Janian, Voscopolis, & other Greek cities. Altho' the modern Greek bears a strong affinity to the ancient, it was found impracticable, on the revival of something like a national spirit, to return to the language of Xenophon and Demosthenes.—The modern language is indeed substantially the same as the ancient, and infinitely more nearly allied than the Latin is to the Italian; but they vary too considerably for the one to be called a dialect of the other. About the beginning of the last century, an ecclesiastic, who was afterwerds Bishop of Jerusalem, published at Paris the first Geography in the vulgar or modern Greek. The Archbishop of Athens afterwards published an Ecclesiastical History in the same language. The government of the Venetian Republic evinced towards the unfortunate Greeks more indulgence than that of any other European state: and accordingly in the Venetian dominions many of their most learned men took up their residence and published their works. The Greek printing press of Venice supplied for a long time the whole of Greece; and we observe that most of the modern Greek books now dispersed over Europe bear the stamp of Venice. Unhappily for the credit of Greek genius, most of them are translations. About the middle of the last century, a celebrated Greek school was established on Mount Athos, by Eugenius Bulgari, who was subsequently promoted to the archiepiscopal dignity by the empress Catharine. This able and learned man translated Virgil into Homeric verse; but, as he preferred the ancient to the modern language for expressing his ideas, he rather retarded than promoted the literature of his country. After this time there appeared numerous works on all subjects of education: books on grammar, on history, polemical divinity, &c.

Subsequently, Vienna superceded Venice as the residence of learned Greeks, and the seat of Greek printing. Now we observe that a considerable number of Romaic works are publishing at Paris. Besides schools for teaching the higher branches of literature, and science established at Constantinople, Janina, Smyrna, Cydonia, &c. great numbers of secondary and elementary schools have been erected in all parts of Greece.—The learned Greeks who reside at Vienna, Paris, or other cities of the Continent, form, by their translations of literary and philosophical works, and by the publication of their own acquirements, a kind of connecting link between the literati of Europe and their less improved brethren of the Turkish empire.—They become as it were, the conductors of the electric fire of knowledge and genius.—Our author cites the names of Corai, Fodrika, Koumas, Economas, Capetenaki, and several others, as, at present, able and successful laborers in the vineyard of Grecian literature: as promoters of education, and contributors to science and letters. Greek students are found in many of the universities both of Germany and Italy. Beside the schools established in the different cities of Turkey, which we have before mentioned, a celebrated seat of learning, superintended by fourteen professors has been erected in Chio, one of the Cyclades, and almost every island that

——"Wears its sapphire crown
And wields its little trident"——

in the Grecian Archipelago, is provided with some institution for education.—Instead, therefore, of being surprised that the Greeks are so backward in the race of improvement, we should be surprised that they have made so much progress, amid the vexations, insults and outrages of their Turkish masters. Nothing can better evince the efforts which they have made, or display to greater advantage the spirit with which they are animated, than to compare them with their masters or with the Albians, Arabs, and other tribes who compose parts of the same empire, and who are subject to the same oppressions." The author of the memoir, after stating these and many other facts, enters into a well argued defence of his country against the several charges of fanaticism, bigotry, &c. that have been brought against them; and thus coucludes. "The picture which I have drawn demonstrates that the Greeks have not fallen so low as certain travellers have been pleased to aver; and, that, if placed in favorable circumstances, they are capable of rising to the rank of their ancestors. But, in addition to the numerous domestic obstacles which impede their progress, we must now mention the policy of Christian Europe.—The chief of a colossal government, who has now fallen, hinted to the Divan that it ought to double its distrust, towards the Greeks. His counsels were superfluous for any thing short of the total extermination of our race. It is difficult to inflict on any people a more calamitous lot than that to which our nation has been the prey for so many ages. It now pants after improvement, it now endeavors to find consolation in the cultivation of letters. Europe ought to congratulate and assist, not calumniate us.—Nothing about us evinces a barbarous people, or a race unworthy of a happier destiny."

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## ARRIVAL OF FOUR LUTHERAN MISSIONARIES FROM BASLE.

Four Missionaries, who have been educated in the Seminary at Basle, are come over to England, in order, after perfecting their knowledge of English, and learning the National System of Education, to proceed to the West-Africa and Indian Missions of the London Missionary Society.

These Young Men entered the Seminary at Basle, in October 1818, and were admitted to Lutheran Ordination, on the 5th of August, in the Cathedral of Stutgard, in the presence of the Royal Family of Wurtemburg and of a congregation of more than 4000 persons.

The interest which the King of Wurtemburg takes in the Missionary cause, is feelingly depicted in a letter from Mr. Blumhardt to Dr. Steinkopff, dated in Aug. of which the following is an extract:

"During my stay in Stutgard, it pleased the Lord so to ordain it, that, without any endeavour on my part, I was called no less than four times to the Royal Palace. The King did this entirely at the suggestion of his own mind; and I passed in conversation with him one of the happiest hours of my life. He enquired, in so condescending a manner, into the state of the Missionary Society, that all embarrassment on my side, instantly vanished. He attentively listened to my recital of its history and operations. The chief points of his Majesty's inquiries referred to the rise of our Missionary Seminary, the Christian principles therein inculcated, our plan of education, the number of Students, and the conduct of the young Wurtembergers admitted to it. He then declared, with evident emotion, that he was convinced that this was a work of God, and that it ought to be powerfully supported, assuring me, at the same time, in the most explicit manner, that he would embrace every opportunity of evincing his heartfelt concern for the success of this work of the Lord.

In an Official Letter, signed by the revered Monarch himself, he commissioned me to assure our Committee of his sincere interest in the Society's progress, and that he would omit no occasion of testifying his good-will towards it."

It may be easily conceived from this statement, with what pleasure His Majesty would witness the solemn dedication of three of his subjects, in the Cathedral Church of his kingdom, to the service of Christ among the Heathen.—*London Ev. Mag.*

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At the late celebration of "the School for the Blind at Liverpool," a Sermon was preached from this text, "and his disciples asked him, Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" Jesus answered, "Neither has this man sinned nor his parents; but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." £169 5s. were collected—the plates being held by Ladies.

## STATE OF RELIGION,

### *In the bounds of the Synod of Philadelphia.*

COLUMBIA, Nov. 2, 1821.

The Synod of Philadelphia present to the churches under their care, the following account of the state of religion during the past year, within their bounds, as collected from the detailed statements of their several Presbyteries and members.

They would renew their acknowledgements to the great Governor of the world, and Head of the Church, that he has not withheld from them, during the past year, those tokens of regard, for which on former occasions, they have had such abundant cause for thankfulness. He that keepeth Israel is proving to us continually, that, in relation to the interests of his church, He sleepeth not, nor slumbereth.

The Synod cannot, indeed speak of any signal manifestations of Divine grace, in the conversion of sinners in any of the churches within their limits. But there has been in their congregations, that silent operation of the Spirit, by which, we trust the word has been made effectual. Many of their churches have been increased, and the servants of Christ have been able to say, they have not labored in vain, nor spent their strength for naught. In several congregations, in the Presbytery of Philadelphia particularly, there has been an unusual attention to religion, and greater additions than common, have been made to the communion of the Church.

They are also happy to be able to state, that within their bounds several new congregations have been formed and churches erected; and that ministers have been settled in some of their vacant congregations with encouraging prospects of usefulness. Many of the churches indicate the same spirit of liberality which has long characterized them in aiding benevolent institutions, which, in so great a variety of ways, and with such visible success, have, in past years, been formed for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the spiritual welfare of man.

The Synod are further pleased to state that the instruction of youth gains increasing attention in their churches. Christian parents and pastors are becoming more alive to the immense importance of this concern. They accordingly engage with zeal in the promotion of Sabbath Schools, Bible Classes, and catechetical instruction. In several instances the Synod were gratified with accounts of new efforts, and of new and flattering prospects for the rising generation.

In their last Report the Synod noticed the attention of the Christian public in the city of Philadelphia, to the spiritual improvement of the mariners, frequenting that port. There is now cause to rejoice in the encouraging success which has crowned the efforts of the benevolent, for the good of that important class of our citizens. A temporary place has been provided for their accommodation; and public worship is regularlarly attended by a numerous congregation of seamen. The word has been attended with power, and the morals of this people in many instances have undergone through its influence, an obvious and pleasing change.

But while Synod have cause to rejoice in being able to make to the churches this statement, they cannot help at the same time, sincerely and deeply lamenting that, in many of their churches there is *a sad laxity of discipline*, a coldness and indifference respecting the observance of the ordinances, and that in many places, the vices of intemperance and Sabbath breaking do notoriously abound. On account of these vices and many others, the judgments of the Lord seem to hang in a most alarming manner over our land. An epidemic and mortal sickness has visited and desolated many parts of our country. They know that many will attempt to attribute exclusively to the operation of secondary causes, the production of such an afflictive visitation; but Synod deem it to be their duty to direct themselves and their people to recognize in this calamity the chastising hand of the Most High. They therefore conceive that this visitation is a loud call to us, deeply and unfeignedly to humble ourselves in the presence of that Almighty Being, whom, by our sins, we have so greviously offended. May the Lord of all grace and compassion therefore, incline the hearts of both pastors, and people to review their conduct, that they may humble themselves before God, & be induced henceforth to renew their diligence in the service of their Divine Master, that He may avert the heavy judgments which have for some time hung over us; and cause those precious spiritual blessings to descend upon us which make rich and add no sorrow. [*Rel. Remembrancer.*


# BOSTON RECORDER.

*SATURDAY, DECEMBER* 15, 1821.


## OBJECTIONS TO THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY CONSIDERED.

*Objection* 2.—"The money is often bestowed on those who do not need it." So far as this objection may be true, it involves the moral character of the beneficiaries, and of the "three serious and respectable men" whose "unequivocal testimony" is required to their "real indigence." It ought therefore never to be uttered lightly, nor to be admitted as a fact without serious investigation. If it be *false*, it is a slander to which no epithet of baseness can be improperly applied; if it be true, it is capable of demonstration, and no every principle of equity ought to be made to appear. The pecuniary circumstances of each beneficiary are known to the Directors as far as the above mentioned testimony may be relied upon; and they not only require such evidence of indigence at the commencement of the beneficiaries' literary course, but also a written statement every year, "of his necessities—of any change in his pecuniary circumstances—an accurate account of his necessary expenses, and of any assistance that he may have obtained, or may have reason to expect from other sources." Such a statement is indispensable to a continuance of charity. Now, either the Directors are in fault, or the beneficiary, if the objection be true. We believe neither to be in fault; and if we are mistaken, will be grateful to any individual to point out the instance, by which the objection may be sustained. If a young man applies for aid, who is possessed of one or two hundred dollars, is he to be refused for that circumstance? He must expend it, and earn in some way much more, in order to complete his education, even though he receive $75 or $100 per ann. from the Education Society. The utmost that this Society proposes to do for any young man, is to defray about half his necessary expenses—leaving him to make up the deficiency by his own industry—the assistance of friends, &c. It ought not to be regarded an unpardonable sin in him to possess a little pittance, nor in the Board of Directors to encourage him by their proffered charity, to improve that pittance is qualifying himself for the Christian ministry. But in the ears of many, one or two hundred dollars sounds large, because it is more than they possess themselves;—they ought to remember, however, that with very rigid economy, a thousand dollars will scarcely suffice to complete an education at most of our Colleges."

*Objection* 3.—"Money is often bestowed on those whose friends would support them if there were no Education Societies to do it." It is natural to inquire, how this can be known? What is the evidence, that a parent worth $5000, with a family of ten children, would send a son to College, if he had no prospect of assistance from Education Societies? It may be *presumed* that such instances would occur, because they *have* occurred, and do still occur; but it is not easy to prove, that parents who are *able* to give their children a public education, *would* do it without being encouraged to hope for aid. Are there not many rich parents, destitute of piety, who would never advance a cent toward the education of a pious son for the Ministry, who have no respect for the office, and no complacency in the effects that are to flow from it? But if they will consent that their son be educated for the benefit of the church, and he possess "promising talents," ought not the churches to educate him? Will not their exertions for him probably result in incalculable good to the world? Is the guilt of his parents to consign him to obscurity and comparative uselesseness? If a youth has pious parents, able to help him, who yet refuse to do it, from mistaken views of duty to other members of their family, they are accountable to God, and we know not how they can stand excused at the bar of conscience, or of their final Judge, for taking from the sacred funds of the church, to enrich their family. We would not that our souls should be in their soul's stead. Whether they think of it or not, they are in fact robbing others; they are taking from those poorer than themselves to save their own purse strings. This is ungenerous; it is cruel; it is wicked; and it is bad policy too—for that Providence of God which never sleeps, will infallibly take from them in one way or another, more than they thus take from the poor of the church. But we contend that the misconduct of parents, from whatever principle it proceeds, ought not to interrupt the flow of this sacred charity. In the first place, it is believed, that instances of such misconduct are very rare, and a few instances of abused charity, ought not to prevent any man from being charitable; if others are infatuated and left to do wrong, it is no reason why *we* should do wrong, and we cannot refuse to aid in the education of pious youth for the ministry; according to our ability without doing wrong; i. e. admitting that we are enlightened on the subject. In the 2d place—all the young men that are educated by the Society, are devoted to "Christ and the Church"—they are not educated for their own ease, emolument or honor, but to endure hardship as good soldiers of Jesus Christ—to fight the battles of the Lord—to suffer weariness, painfulness, watchings, fastings, &c.; they are to be set for the defence of Zion, for the protection of the saints, for the overthrow of the enemies of that cause which is equally dear to every Christian; for rearing the standard of the Cross on the hills of idolatry; for bringing all nations to the obedience of the faith. This is a work to which every Christian is bound to contribute, and to which he can contribute in no way more effectually, than by assisting in the education of pious youth. If those youth have no property of their own, they cannot educate themselves. If their parents are able and will not give them the needed assistance, it may reasonably be expected, that the property they hold in reversion for these charitably educated children, will *ultimately flow into the treasury* of the Lord; for when such young men have given themselves, soul & body, to the service of Christ, it is but a small thing to give their property also.

*Objection* 4.—"Young men of talents and zeal do sometimes procure an education without patrimony, and without public or private charity; therefore others can do the same."

What will the objector reply to such reasoning as the following: Washington, the most distinguished general that has ever commanded the armies of the United States, had no regular military education; therefore, other young men may be as well qualified for command without military education, as he was. Again—Dr. Carey passed through no regular course of classical study previous to going to Calcutta, but has since acquired such knowledge of the Oriental languages, as to be made Professor in the College of Fort William, and to become one of the most able translators of the Scriptures, therefore other young men may do the same, and our Universities may be regarded as useless institutions. What some young men of talents *can* do, others, of equally valuable talents *cannot* do. We have known some youth who had talents enough to obtain an education without the aid of friends or charitable institutions, who had no talent whatever to make that education useful. We should be far from urging this as an argument against economy or industry, but it might be urged against those virtues with as much force as the argument contained in the objection has, against educating pious youth for the ministry by charity.

It is very certain that an education is not to be obtained without money, nor money to be obtained by miracles. Those youth who have strength of constitution enough to pursue their studies successfully, and yet depend on their own resources for entire support, are few in number, and those who have the happy art of living above meanness and yet spending almost nothing, are fewer still. The talent of getting or saving money is not to be despised; it is highly deserving of cultivation among ministers as well as others; but we have never regarded it as a talent, characteristic of a very strong mind, though sometimes found in connexion with such minds; nor as decisively characteristic of a *weak* mind. As many men, destitute of "talents and zeal," do in fact obtain an education without the assistance of friends, as those that possess talents: therefore it is no proof of talents, as the objection supposes, to pass through a regular course of education without charge to friends and public charities.

But a young man who relies wholly on his own industry, must of necessity be often embarrassed—his mind must become distracted by the variety of his cares; and very peculiar energy or dulness alone, can prevent him from falling into a state of depression extremely unfavorable to the prosecution of his main object. The loss of much time is unavoidable. And if he can gain a given portion of knowledge in a given time, while much of his mental energy is wasted in devising "ways and means" for his support, how much greater the portion of knowledge he might gain in the same time if his whole intellectual strength might be devoted to a single object.

ugh it may be proper & commendable in some iduals to refuse the patronage of Education ties when they have no other resources but own ingenuity, it will not follow that the same would be equally commendable in all. would become premature victims of the . Others would sink into insignificance thro' rce of mere discouragement; and nearly all d find difficulties of magnitude enough to re- their progress materially. Desirable as it be for the relief of public charity, that indi- youth should support themselves in a course ducation, it is a well ascertained fact, that never will do it to such an extent as to sup- the increasing demands of the churches. this point, we believe the experience of the to be satisfactory evidence. They must be uraged with the expectation of charitable aid, inducement can prevail on them to submit e pecuniary burdens necessarily connected a public education. Nor is this reluctance an sonable one; nor does it indicate any want ristian zeal. It is rashness, ordinarily, in ng man to contract a debt of $1000 or $1500 e he commences an active course, from which ay expect emolument, and especially when s in view the ministry, from which he can derive but a bare competency for the ne- ry purposes of life. And in one shape or , such a debt *must* be contracted by nearly indigent young man, who enjoys *no* patron- . It is highly proper that every young man in- to devote himself to the ministry should couraged to make the utmost efforts for him- s health and wished-for success will allow; is necessary that he should possess a spirit of enial, and be ready to make sacrifices of in- ion and interest to duty; and these are points ch the attention of the Directors has been inently directed, as their "annual reports" circular letters" will show; but we can ne- admit that the piety or zeal of a youth ought called in question, from the circumstance he is unwilling to plunge into a labyrinth of culties, out of which he can see no way of , when the whole Christian public is as much d to make provision for the perpetuity of the stry as he is; as much bound to devote a por- of their substance to his education as he is to te the talents God has given him to the en- ment of the church.

e have only to observe further on this objec- that the Education Society aids only such as for aid, and prove their need of it; of course g men are still at liberty to obtain an educa- without laying themselves under unpleasant ations to charity; they are not *urged* to re- e alms, nor considered disrespectful when decline any encouragement that may be gi- them by the friends of the Society; so that the tence and enlargement of the Society, need te no uneasiness to those who find one young in a hundred confident enough in his own re- ces to avoid obligations which are gladly in- by the remaining ninety nine.

*Objection* 5.—"Many who receive assistance he Society, are not benefitted by it, being thereby less frugal." It is an easy mat- ing forward allegations of this sort. Their ation is *usually mere rumour. The testimo-* of those who have the beneficiaries under their re, flatly contradicts them. We have often eard stories, full marvellous enough for any gor- andizer of fairy tales, or legends of witchery, re- ecting the prodigality of charity students; and se stories have been examined, the truth has found out, and the poor scholar who had a d kind enough to loan him a horse and chaise journey that he could not have taken on foot, at the hazard of his life—& another who wore atch, the valuable remembrance of some ab- but endeared friend—and another who used a t half worn coat, that had been given him n opulent relative, have all been acquitted, as ng done thereby nothing worthy of death or ds!

ut these young men are *liable* to improvidence, e can be no doubt. That they do not *always* ex- d what they receive, in the most advantageous ner is highly probable. But *older* men some- s mistake their true interest; and if a few, ng 250 young men mistake theirs, does it prove whole number, or even the *few*, to be prodi- ?—But, as before observed, all these young are obliged every year, to render their ac- nts to the Board—to state the whole of their eipts and expenditures in detail; if they are ex- agant therefore, the Board must be acquaint- with the fact: and in two or three solitary in- ces, when extravagance has been discovered, en suspected, they have instantly suspended further appropriations. But it has hitherto n the happiness of the Board to find almost no ground of complaint; on the other hand, they had satisfactory evidence of a disposition a- g their beneficiaries, not only to avoid every ies of extravagance, but also "the very *ap- ance* of the evil." If there be any just ground ever, for such a charge as the objection con- against any individual or individuals, we ure to say that the Board will be grateful for rmation, and lose no time in their enquiries and sions on the case. It must be remembered that *surmise* is not proof—and that common r is not a proper foundation for judgment. Let y friend of Education Societies regard it as his y to watch over the beneficiaries within the le of his acquaintance—to give them counsel reproof as they may need it—to instruct them principles of economy, and impress them with r responsibilities to the church and to God, and presumed that more real service would be ren- d to the cause of Charitable Education, than all the complaints and insinuations that have been uttered in public or in private.

*Objection* 6.—"Beneficiaries of such a magnifi- t Society acquire a sense of their own impor- ce which has a pernicious moral influence."

To us, this objection is entirely new; and if we with no satisfactory answer to it, in the haste which we are drawing to a conclusion, it is ieved that a little reflection on the part of our ders, will save us the trouble of answering it eafter. What constitutes the *magnificence* of Society we cannot divine. With scarcely any er funds than are supplied by the liberality of e public, from year to year; unable to grant its beneficiaries more than 50 or 75 or 100 dollars per annum, and obliged to require their notes for half that sum—the epithet "magnificent" is surely badly applied. It contemplates a great object, and extends its patronage according to its means over the whole country, but its patronage is limited by principles of the strictest economy, and accompanied by so many cautions and admonitions as to render it often irksome rather than pleasant to receive it. It has indeed a comprehensive *name*, and in the ears of an *American* a great name; but it is difficult to conceive how *this* can exert "a pernicious moral influence" on the minds of youth. The evil must lie either in the *name* or the *thing*; and whichsoever it may be, the objection has equal weight when urged against any other valuable institution. Why are not the American Bible Society, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, chargeable with encourageing pride in the objects of their bounty, as well as the American Education Society? Their funds are much larger, their operations more extensive, and for aught we know, a Bible from the press in Sloat-lane may excite more pride in the bosom of the receiver than another from a press in Cornhill; or the Choctaw Indian may be more liable to pride in consideration of a Missionary being sent to him by a Society that is able to expend $50,000 a year, than the Osage, whose Missionary is not paid from so full a treasury. But we are not enough acquainted with a certain kind of *metaphysics* to discern the danger.

If we have occupied more space with the consideration of these objections than their importance deserves, we will trespass no further on the patience of our readers, by apologies. The solemnity and interest of the object pursued by the Education Society, require that no effort should be neglected to remove popular objections, and inspire the public with that confidence in its principles and operations which alone can insure its success.

## EXERTIONS IN BEHALF OF THE JEWS.

It will be gratifying to many of our readers to hear of the arrival in this town about a fortnight since of a converted Jew from Germany, with some particulars of the design of his visit to this country. He is a native of the Grand Dutchy of Posen in Poland, and, since leaving that place about six years since, has been employed as a Rabbi in the Jewish Synagogues at Berlin and Solingen, till his conversion to Christianity in the autumn of 1820. He was baptized at Frankfort, by Dr. Spiess, in April last, with the addition of DAVID CHRISTIAN to his original name of BERNHARD JADOWNITZKY. He is the same, whose baptism is mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Marc, the agent of the Jews Society in London, in a letter published in the Jewish Expositor for April. For some months past he has enjoyed the society and confidence of the interesting young Count Von der Recke, of Overdyk in Westphalia, and is employed by him as his agent to the Jews Society in New-York. The most important documents, with which he has furnished Mr. Jadownitzky, are of course directed to that Society, but the general object of them may with propriety, and it is hoped with some good effect, be stated in this place.—The Count, who for some years has exerted himself in the most praiseworthy manner in the cause of the Jews, has formed and partially carried into effect the design of establishing a colony for the residence, support, and instruction of converted Jews, as the best means of relieving them from the evils, to which they are exposed. He has purchased land near Dusseldorf, and not far from the Rhine, and solicits aid from the friends of the cause in this country, to accomplish more fully his benevolent designs. Mr. Jadownitzky has with him the plan and a Report of the first year of an Asylum established also by Count Von der Recke, for orphans, and the children of criminals, and giving still farther proof of his benevolence.

It is to be hoped that the appeal of one engaged in an undertaking so worthy of Christian patronage, will be listened to by the friends of the cause in this country. The documents, which will probably be published after Mr. J. has visited the Society in New-York, will give more minute and interesting information. The testimonials, which he brings with him, especially when compared with the facts stated in the Jewish Expositor, are amply satisfactory, both as they relate to his character, and to the objects of his embassy. The most important are a certificate from Dr. Spiess of Frankfort, giving a statement of his baptism, and admission to the church in that place; a letter from Mr. Marc, before mentioned, to him, and the letters of the Count to the Society, and to several individuals in this country. Mr. J. has recommended himself very highly to all, who have had the opportunity of conversing with him since his arrival, by his frank and obvious sincerity, and hearty devotion to the object in which he is engaged.

The subscribers hereby acknowledge the receipt of testimonials from S. Stoddard Jr. Esq. of Northampton, Treasurer of the Domestic Missionary Society, that they have been made life members of that Society in consequence of his having received *forty dollars*, transmitted from Boston, from *unknown friends*, for the joint purpose of procuring their membership, and aiding the benevolent objects of the Society.

To those respected friends, whoever they may be, who have with so much generosity and delicacy, manifested their regard for us, and their attachment to the cause and kingdom of Christ, we desire to return our most cordial thanks.

JOSEPH GOFF, *Pastor of the Church in Millbury.*
ENOCH POND, *Pastor of the Church in Ward.*

### *MISSIONARY SERMON.*

The Rev. Mr. TEMPLE, about to embark as a Missionary for Western Asia, will deliver a Sermon at the Old South Church, tomorrow [Sabbath] evening, after which a collection will be taken for the mission in which he is to be employed. It is expected there will be other appropriate exercises.

The Anniversary Sermon, for the *Penitent Female Refuge Society*, will be preached by the Rev. Mr. MAFFITT, at Park-street Meeting House, on Tuesday evening next; the services to commence at 6 o'clock. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the institution; and all persons willing to aid those victims of vice who wish to escape its snares, are requested to attend.

The Hon. and venerable JOHN JAY is elected President of the American Bible Society, vice Mr. BOUDINOT, deceased. This Philanthropist and Christian, has sustained the offices of President of Congress, under the Confederation, Chief Justice of the U. States, Minister to a foreign Court, and Governor of the State of New-York—stations more dignified, but not more honorable, than that to which he is now elected.—*Cent.*

### *Late accounts from the African Coast.*

Letters have been received from Mr. Winn, United States Agent, and from Mr. Wiltberger, agent to the Colonization Society, and from some of the settlers, on the Coast of Africa, as late as the 7th of August. The Agents and settlers, were still at Foura Bay, in the Colony of Sierra Leone, waiting the termination of the rainy season, when they expected to visit Grand Bassa, in hopes of making a settlement there. There will be no obstacle to this but the Slave Trade, which is still carried on in that neighborhood, although contrary to the laws of all the governments of Europe and America. We have to lament the death of the Rev. Joseph R. Andrus, who departed this life on the 28th of July. John Smith, who went out in the Elizabeth, died 2d July of a consumption. Of those who went out in the Nautilus, three have died—Caleb Brander, from Petersburg, of fever from imprudent exposure, after his recovery from his first attack; Joseph Langford, from Richmond, near eighty years of age, fever; and the wife of Lot Cary, likewise from Richmond, who was supposed to be in a consumption before she left the United States. Though several of the others had been sick, their diseases yielded readily to medicine.

The Agents write, that there is no doubt of ultimate success to the plans of the Society if persevered in. The first settlers have been removed from Sherbro Island, to Foura Bay, and although they have encountered many unexpected hardships and difficulties, they are not at all discouraged, but all wish to remain in Africa. Those who have been to Africa and returned, though much respected and comfortably situated in this country, are still anxious to return and settle there. Hundreds are soliciting permission to go out, and thousands of others are only waiting to hear of a comfortable and well regulated establishment to join it. Among both these classes, are many of the most intelligent and most respectable among the colored population, who would be willing and able to bear a portion, or the whole of the expenses of their removal.

*N. Intel.*

*Murder!*—In Natick, on the 6th inst. HANNAH DEXTER, a celebrated Indian doctress, was killed in her own house, by her grandson *Joseph Purchase;* where some Indians had met for the purpose of a *frolic*, which terminated in drunkenness and fighting. The murderer is arrested and imprisoned.

On Tuesday afternoon, an explosion took place in the packing house of the Powder Manufactory at Chelmsford, while one man was at work alone in the building. We understand that in this building there was no machinery which could have produced fire by friction; and it is difficult to account for the accident, except on the ground of some indiscretion in the unhappy man who lost his life. The loss of property appears to have been small—*Gaz.*

*Desperate Attempt.*—*Martin*, who is under sentence of death in the prison at Lechmere Point, to be executed on Thursday next, made an attempt on Saturday morning to escape. He had found means with a case knife, the back of which was hacked as a saw, to sever the chain by which he was fastened to a ringbolt in the floor. When a keeper entered his room to bring him his breakfast, he knocked him down with his chains, rushed from his room, and reached the prison yard, where he broke the gate to pieces by main strength, and escaped to a neighboring field loaded with irons. The keeper soon recovered from the blow, followed, soon overtook the fugitive, and brought him back to jail.—He has since told Sheriff Austin, that he prayed to God twice on his knees, that the blow he was about to inflict on the keeper (Mr. *Coolidge*) might not prove fatal.

## *PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.*

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

THE session of Congress commenced this day, in conformity to the Constitutional provision. In the *Senate* there appeared 33 members; which constituting a *quorum*, the Hon. Mr. Gaillard, of S. C. took the chair, at a few moments after 12 o'clock, and called the Senate to order. A committee was then appointed to inform the President of the organization of the Senate.

In the *House*, there appeared 161 members, constituting a large majority. Mr. Dougherty, the Clerk, called over the roll; after which, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.—Seven unsuccessful ballotings took place, when the House adjourned. The favorite candidates in this attempt to fill the chair, were Mr. Taylor, the former Speaker, & Mr. Rodney, of Delaware.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4. The Senate after a short session, adjourned, to wait the organization of the House. The two Senators of Massachusetts have not appeared.

The House again proceeded to ballot for a Speaker, when, after five attempts, the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was declared to be elected by a majority of one vote. In the last ballot, Mr. Taylor had 68 votes, Mr. Rodney 3, and there were 4 scattering votes. Mr. Barbour was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Nelson and Warfield, and the oath of office administered to him by Mr. Wright of Maryland.

Mr. Barbour, on being conducted to the chair, expressed in modest and appropriate terms, his gratitude for the distinguished confidence placed in him, which he declared to be totally unexpected—his fearful apprehension in relation to his ability to discharge the duties of his office—his reliance on the support of the House, &c.

The House then proceeded to the appointment of the minor officers and servants of the House. Thomas Dougherty, Esq. was reappointed Clerk, without opposition; Thomas Dunn, Esq. in like manner, Sergeant at Arms; and Benjamin Birch, (late Assistant Doorkeeper,) Doorkeeper, in the room of Thomas Claxton, deceased.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.—At 12 o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, the usual MESSAGE.

[The President's Message was received in Boston on Monday, and as it has since been published in all the Boston papers, and probably been seen by most of our readers, we presume the articles on our second page (which must have been excluded to make room for it) will be more generally acceptable at this time than that lengthy document. The following abstract of the Message is copied from the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

The President's Message is certainly one of the longest if not one of the most interesting documents of the kind that has appeared of late years.

The first important subject mentioned in it is that of our navigation laws; and a long and labored account is given of the attempt on our part to bring other nations to such terms respecting the mutual relations of commerce, as we wished, and the complete failure of that attempt.

Then follows an account of some serious differences between us and France respecting the Louisiana treaty of 1803, and the seizure of a vessel in 1820 for the violation of our revenue laws.

It is also stated, that the principles of the system of mercantile reciprocity, founded upon our law of 1815, have been applied to most of the other commercial states and nations without any important advantages that we can perceive as having resulted therefrom, unless it be with Norway.

The dispute that has occurred in the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been referred to the Emperor of Russia, as umpire, to decide.

The execution of the treaty with Spain, and the occupation of the Floridas by the United States, is then mentioned, with a short notice of the dispute between Gen. Jackson and Col. Callava, after which, speaking of the omission on the part of the latter to deliver over the archives and documents, the message says—"This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed, by the documents which will hereafter be communicated."

It then alludes to the controversy for judicial power between Gen. Jackson and Judge Fromentin. "Much allowance," says the message, "is due to officers employed in each branch of this system;" and then he makes a special apology for the former.

The importance of establishing a government over the Floridas is then recommended to Congress.

Notice is then taken of the commission for adjusting the claims under the Spanish treaty—of the state of things between us and Portugal—and of the condition of South America.

Then follows the all important subject of revenue. In the first place it is stated, that it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the law of the last session authorizing a loan.—The receipts into the Treasury from January 1st to Sept. 30th are stated to be $17,219,997; and that there was a balance in the treasury on the 1st January, of $1,198,461. The payments into the treasury during the same period have been $15,645,288—leaving a balance on the 30th of September of $1,762,370. It is supposed the receipts of the 4th quarter will exceed the demands of the same period. Then follows a series of remarks on the subject of manufactures—mention is also made of the examinations with reference to fortifications—and the manner in which the naval forces have been employed, viz. In the Mediterranean, the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic coast, the Gulf of Mexico, the coast of Africa, and in pursuit of pirates.

Nothing is said of a Bankrupt act, and nothing decisive on the Tariff.

After this message had been read, it was *resolved* to refer it to a committee of the whole, and that 5000 copies of it, and the accompanying documents be printed.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6. *Apportionment of Representatives.*—Mr. CAMPBELL moved,

"That a committee be appointed to report a bill providing for the apportionment of Representatives among the several States, according to the fourth census.

After a short conversation, in which the mover of the resolution suggested the necessity of an early attention to the subject, that the State Legislatures might act on it without inconvenience, and a few remarks from Messrs. COCKE, WRIGHT, and M'COY, a motion to lay it on the table passed.

*Lands sold for Direct Taxes.*—Two Resolutions on the subject of the Law "*extending the time allowed for the redemption of land sold for direct taxes, in certain cases,*" were offered by Messrs. LATHROP of Mass. & WOOD, of N.Y. & ordered to be laid on the table.

*Payment for public Lands.*—On motion of Mr. COOK, of Illinois, a committee was appointed to report on the expediency of extending certain provisions of the law of March last, for the relief of purchasers of certain public lands, to Sept. 1822.

The house went into committee, Mr. TAYLOR, of N. Y. in the chair, on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking into consideration the President's Message.

Mr. WOOD presented the following resolutions:

*Resolved,*—That so much of the President's Message as relates to the Commercial Intercourse with Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Norway, their dominions or colonies, be referred to the Committee of Commerce.

*Resolved,*—That so much &c. as relates to the construction of the eighth article of the Treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States; to the seizure of the Apollo, in 1820; to inexecution of the treaty of 1819 with Spain; to the renewal of diplomatic intercourse with Portugal, and to all other subjects of Foreign Affairs, be referred to a select Committee.

*Resolved,*—That so much, &c. as relates to the organization of a more regular government for the Territory of Florida, be referred to a Select Com.

*Resolved,*—That so much, &c. as relates to the survey of the coast, the navy, navy-yards, and naval affairs; the protection of our commerce, and to the Slave Trade, be referred to a Select Com.

*Resolved,*—That so much, &c. as relates to the revision of the Tariff, and to Manufactures be referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

*Resolved,*—That so much, &c. as relates to the subject of Revenue, by referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

After some discussion, the Committee of the whole arose, when, on motion of Mr. LITTLE, the above resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD also submitted the following Resolutions

*Resolved,*—That the subject of the marine and navy hospital funds, and the provision for sick and disabled seamen, be referred to the Committee of Commerce.

*Resolved,*—That the subject of the duties and compensation of the persons employed in the collection of the revenue arising from imports and tonnage be referred to the Com. of Ways & Means.

*Resolved,*—That the subject of intercourse with the Indians by agents, factors, traders, trading houses, and otherwise, be referred to a Select Com.

*Resolved,*—That the laws and regulations of the post office establishment be referred to the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

*Resolved,*—That the subject of the compensation of marshals, clerks and attorneys, in the courts of the United States, be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

*Resolved,*—That the laws and regulations relative to certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war be referred to a select committee.

*Resolved,*—That the subject of the mint establishment, the coins of the United States and foreign coins, be referred to a select committee.

*Resolved,*—That the subject of the public buildings and the public lands in the City of Washington be referred to a select committee.

*Resolved,*—That the subject of the public armories, arsenals, and the munitions of war belonging to the United States, be referred to the committee on fortifications and military affairs.

*Revolutionary Pensions.*—The House, on motion of Mr. RHEA, voted, 57 to 54, to consider the motion for the appointment of a select committee on the subject of Revolutionary Pensions.

The motion was adopted, and a committee of seven appointed.

*Prevention of Duels.*—On motion of Mr. MOORE of Penn. the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to report on the expediency of making further provision by law for the prevention of duels among persons employed in the civil, military and naval service of the U. States.

The new Senators of Missouri having drawn lots according to usage, it was decided that Mr. BARTON's term should expire in 1825, and Mr. BENTON's in 1827.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

*ENGLAND.* LONDON, OCT. 23, 1821.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Austrian and French papers have revived the subject of the differences between Russia and the Porte, and affirm, that they are yet far from being settled. It is said, that the Baron STROGONOFF is to have an interview with the Emperor ALEXANDER at *Witepsk*, when the affairs of Turkey will be re-discussed, and the question determined, whether or not the troops in the Tukish vicinity shall be removed. This, the *Courier* says, is news of *some interest.*

It is said, that Ministers are now satisfied, that Russia has ambitious designs, and that in addition to the fellow-feeling which she must have for the oppressed Greeks, who profess the same religion with her, she wishes to extend her Eagles to the sea of Marmora, including Constantinople, and obtain ports so necessary to the extension of her commerce.—How *Austria*, who wants "ships, commerce and colonies;" and *England*, who wants to preserve her supremacy in these articles, will regard these designs, time must unfold.

[*Opposition paper.*

Reports continue to be circulated of war-events between the Turks and Greeks in *Albania* the *Morea*, and in the waters of the Archipelago, which are uniformly represented as terminating in favor of the *Greeks*.—Some of these accounts are doubtless fabrications of the Greek agents scattered through Germany, France, &c. The Greeks are said to have hoisted the *labarum* on the Monembasia, on the 14th July.

*Affairs of Spain.*—The Spanish Minister at Lisbon has received orders from his court to return home. The Cortes continue the prosecution of their constitutional system. The fever at Barcelona had increased in mortality. On the 25th Sept. 76 died, on the 26th 62; and on the 27th 62.—On the 3d, 4th and 5th October, the mortality exceeded 1000. The place and vicinity were covered with desolation, mourning and suffering. The ravages at Tortosa of this plague continued dreadful.

*In France*—Nothing of importance had occurred.—The Viscount de Ruault had been sentenced to death for the assassination of Gen. Dujean. The venerable Cardinal Alexandre-Angelique de Talleyrand-Perigord, Archbishop of Paris, was at the point of death. He was in his 85th year, and was uncle of the famous Prince TALLEYRAND, Prince of Benevento. A convention was in negotiation between France and the Holy See, for some changes in the Concordat of 1817.

*Of Naples.*—Great numbers of the *Carbonari*, and others who attempted the late abortive resolution, had been tried, some sentenced to be guillotined, others to the gallies, and many banished from Italy. The Pope had issued a bill of excommunication of all the *Carbonari*. The philosophy of the times has shortened the horns of these Bulls very essentially.

LONDON, OCT. 23. At the last date his majesty continued in *Hanover* confined with a severe fit of the gout. He will if possible leave *Hanover* on the 23d, and it is uncertain what route he will take on his return to England.—It is certain he will not visit *Vienna*.—The roads on the continent are execrably bad.

*Ireland.*—In many parts of Ireland, the most atrocious murders continue to be committed. Besides Major GOING, (for the detection of whose murderers £2000 reward are offered) we have accounts of the murder of Messrs. Sparling, Ives, Fitzgerald, & Gorman all respectable citizens of the county of Limerick. Measures have been taken to bring the perpetrators of these enormeties to condign punishment, which cannot fail of success.

*Wednesday Evening Lecture*—Dec. 19—In Essex Street Church—Preacher, Rev. WARREN FAY.

## *DEATHS.*

In this town, Miss Lucy Maria Seaver, eldest daughter of the widow Lucy Lictner, aged 11; Mary S. daughter of Mr. N. G. Carnes, 2; Miss Hannah Manning, 24; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, wife of Mr. James Brown, 33; Abigail Hewes, daughter of Thomas and Abby Mansir, 11 m.; Mr. William Stimpson, 45; Mrs. Susannah, wife of Capt. William Morey, 64.

At South Boston, Mary-Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Davis, 2 y.—In Charlestown, Charlotte Maria, daughter of Mr. Gershom and Elizabeth Teel, 2 y. 4. m.—In Lexington, Charles Mulliken, aged 5 y. and 2 m. son of Mr. John M. jun.—In Dedham, Mrs. Lucy Baker, 43, wife of Capt. Jeremiah B.—In Quincy, Ezra, second son of Mr. Ezra Damons, 6; John F. Pratt, of this town, 12.—In Lynn, widow Mary Newhall, 76.—In Hingham, Mrs. Mary Cushing, widow of Dea. Isaac C. 71.—At Holmes' Hole, Capt. Stephen Skiff, 74.—In Warwick, R. I. Major Thomas Hughes, an officer of the army of the revolution, 70.—In Concord, N. H. Mr. Amos Abbot, 96.

In Edenton, N. C. 26th ult. Mr. Amasa Perrin, a native of Rhode Island, and for many years a resident of this town. His death was occasioned by a fall from a garret, which broke several of his ribs, an arm, and fractured his skull.

In Savannah, Mr. George A. Raymond, 27, a native of Norwalk, Conn.—In Salem, Capt. Thomas Chipman, 65.—In Portland, Mrs. Ann Potter, wife of Hon. Barret Potter, and eldest daughter of Hon. Woodbury Storer, 40.—In Bangor, Me. Joseph Halt, of Paris.—He was a member of the Theological Institution in that place.—In Oxford, widow Elizabeth Campbell, relict of Duncan C. Esq. 91.—In Windham, Abner, youngest son of Mr. John Lowell, aged 3 years and 5 m.; burnt to death by his clothes taking fire, which were made of cotton.

In Westboro, on the 9th inst. Susan Bingham Tyler, second daughter of the late Dea. John E. Tyler of this town, 15.—In Sherburne, the 9th inst. Miss Elizabeth Coolidge, dau. of Mr. Daniel C. aged 26.


### *Dr. Woods' Ordination Sermon.*

THIS day published, and for sale by LINCOLN & EDMANDS, No. 53, Cornhill,

A Sermon, delivered at the Meeting House of the 2d Baptist Church in Boston, on the evening of Lord's day, Oct. 28, 1821, at the ordination of the Rev. Alva Woods, as a Minister of the Gospel and a Professor in Columbian College, in the District of Columbia. By Rev. LEONARD WOODS, D. D. Price 20 cents. ☞Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. Dec. 15.

### *POPULAR ANTHEMS.*

JAMES LORING, at his *Music Bookstore, No. 2 Cornhill*, has for sale, THE OLD COLONY COLLECTION OF ANTHEMS, selected and published under the particular patronage and direction of the Handel and Haydn Society in this town. The two first volumes complete. These volumes have been published at different times, in 16 numbers. Either number may be purchased separately. Musical Societies supplied in quantities on liberal terms.

The established celebrity which these selected pieces have attained in England among all persons of refined musical taste, and the additional evidence of their excellence, which has been furnished in the performance of them by the Handel and Haydn Society, and other musical Societies, in the presence of delighted auditoreis, are recommendations which render superfluous those of the publisher. Dec. 15.

### *SPRINGER'S HYMNS.*

JAMES LORING has for sale at his Book-store, No. 2. Cornhill, price 38 cts. Songs of Zion: being a collection of Hymns. By M. Springer, jr. Third edition.

As above, the Methodist Hymn Book, recommended by three Methodist Bishops.

Smith and Jones' Hymns. Also, Hymn Books in use among nearly every religious denomination.

### *DAY'S ACADEMY.*

ELISHA ANDREWS, JR. of Day's Academy, Wrentham, takes liberty to inform his friends and the public, that the second term of his school will commence on Thursday, Jan. 3, 1822.

Every possible facility will here be given to those who are disposed to pursue an Academic course of education; and it is confidently hoped that the parents and friends of young gentlemen and ladies, placed in this Institution, may realize their most sanguine expectations in their improvement.—Tuition $3 per term, ordinary. $4 Classics. Board in good families $1,50 per week.—Washing, wood and lights, separate charges. * Dec. 15.


WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Samuel P. P. Fay, Esq. to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of ABIJAH THOMPSON, late of Woburn, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that a further time of six months, from the fourteenth day of August last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend that service, at the House of Marshall Fowle, inn-holder in said Woburn, on the last Monday in this month, from one to six o'clock, P. M. on said day.

BENJAMIN WYMAN, } *Commissioners.*
JOSEPH PARKER, }

*Woburn, December 3, 1821.* 50*

## POET'S CORNER.

*From the Connecticut Journal.*

### THE GREEK EMIGRANT'S SONG.

Now launch the boat upon the wave,
The wind is blowing off the shore,
I will not live, a cowering slave,
In these polluted islands, more;
Beyond the wild dark heaving sea,
There is a better home for me.

The wind is blowing off the shore,
And out to sea the streamers fly;
My music is the dashing roar,
My canopy the stainless sky;
It bends above so fair and blue,
That Heaven seems opening to my view.

I will not live, a cowering slave,
Tho' all the charms of life may shine
Around me, and the land, the wave,
And sky, be drawn in tints divine;
Give lowering skies and rocks to me,
If there my spirit can be free.

Sweeter than spicy gales, that blow
From orange groves with wooing breath,
The winds may from these islands flow;
But 'tis an atmosphere of death;
The lotus, which transform'd the brave
And haughty, to a willing slave.

Softer than Minder's winding stream,
The wave may ripple on this coast;
And brighter than the morning beam,
In golden swell be round it tost;
Give me a rude and stormy shore,
So power can never threat me more.

Brighter, than all the tales they tell
Of Eastern pomp and pageantry;
Or sunset skies in glory swell,
Hung round with glowing tapestry;
The horrors of a winter storm
Swell brighter o'er a Freeman's form,
The Spring may here with Autumn twine,
And both conbined may rule the year,
And fresh blown flowers and racy wine
In frosted clusters still be near,
Dearer the wild and snowy hills,
Where hale and ruddy freedom smiles.

Beyond the wild dark heaving sea,
And ocean's stormy vastness o'er,
There is a better home for me,
A welcomer and dearer shore;
There hands and hearts and souls are twin'd,
And free the man, and free the mind.

## MISCELLANY.

### DISSERTATIONS—No. XV.

— For the Recorder.

*Consideration of objections commonly brought against the doctrine of the divine purposes.*

The doctrine under consideration may be thus stated;—"All things take place according to the purpose or will of God." I shall now consider three objections, which are brought against this proposition.

*First.*—It is said that the purpose of God, as has been stated, interferes with the liberty of human action, and consequently takes away accountableness. The objector appears to suppose that God, in the execution of his plan, must make use of compulsion. He appears to have fixed his eye upon one mode of the divine operation, and inferred, that this must be the *only* mode. But cannot the divine influence unfold itself in a way, which is adapted to the different states in which beings are placed? Can it not act in strict conformity with their natures and destiny? Are we to suppose that the one Spirit, who in the beginning moved over the face of the waters, and hushed "the wild war of nature's elements," must proceed in the same manner, when he renovates the hearts of the children of men? Are we to suppose that that being, who has power to overrule earthquakes, and still the raging of the sea, must proceed in the same manner, when he makes the wrath of man to praise him, or calms the tumult of the people? Until the objector can bring forward some proof, that God in carrying on the great plan of providence must observe a uniform method of procedure, must influence all beings alike, rational and irrational, material and immaterial, until he can do this, I say, his objection is of no consequence. From another view of the subject it is surprizing, that the objection now under consideration ever should be advanced. For if all things take place according to the purpose of God, then every thing, which is necessary to constitute a man a free agent, is included in this purpose. Now to say the decrees of God destroy free agency is the greatest absurdity; it is the same as to say, because God has determined that a man shall be free, therefore he cannot be free; because he has determined that a man shall be just what he is, therefore he must be different from what he is.

The second objection to which I shall attend, is that the purposes of God, as they have been stated, take away motives to human exertion, for if it is determined that an event shall come to pass, it will come to pass, whether the means are used or not. But if all things are determined, then not only the event, but the manner in which it is to happen is determined, not only the end, but the means by which it is to be accomplished; not only the actions of men, but the motives, which influence men to action. Thus the language of the objector is founded in the grossest absurdity.

It is further objected, that the doctrine of the divine purposes, as has been stated, is inconsistent with the moral character of God. The objector has in view the condition of those, who are not chosen to salvation. But if it is said, that it is inconsistent with the moral character of God to determine who shall be saved, and who shall perish, then it is inconsistent for God to reward virtue, or punish transgression. For as it respects him, his eternal purposes and the acts of his government are perfectly correspondent. There is no succession of ideas in the divine mind, the relations of before and after are not predicable of the divine existence. Thus the objector would take away every thing from the character of God, which could excite reverence or love. Let us suppose for a moment, that man had fallen, was exposed to the penalty of the divine law, and the plan of redemption not made known. The attention of all holy beings was turned towards this rebellious world, all its guilty inhabitants had reason to expect, that every denunciation of the divine government would be accomplished, not one among the countless myriads of created intelligences had the most distant idea, that a plan for the restoration of man was devising. Suppose at this time God should make known his decrees, even those which existed from eternity, and should proclaim, behold, "I will set before the sons of men blessing and cursing, and the soul which chooseth life shall live, and the soul which chooseth death shall die." What would be thought of that man, who while standing on the brink of ruin, and seeing the hand of mercy extended for his deliverance, should begin to object to the purposes of God? Such a decree as this fills heaven with joy, and the day, on which it was made known, ought to be hailed as the jubilee of the universe. G.

*Communicated for the Recorder.*

### SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO IN READINESS FOR THE BIBLE.

The recent victories gained by the patriots of Mexico and South America, seem to indicate that their struggles with the mother country are nearly at an end. Their independence will doubtless at no distant period be recognized, and we may expect soon to see the former Spanish provinces taking an important rank among the nations of the earth. Already indeed, in point of population they may each of them compare with the United States at the commencement of the Revolution, while one or more of them nearly equal our present numbers. Surely then the eye of Christian philanthropy should be intently fixed on the republics of the south. A more important period will probably never occur in their history. The shackles of superstition and tyranny seem to be breaking together. The mind which has so long been enslaved by ignorance, is coming forth from her prison house. A spirit of liberality and a thirst for knowledge are beginning to be manifested. At the same time, the government, the institutions and the citizens of the United States are viewed with sentiments of partiality. What then should be our feelings towards those who are our brethren by *proximity* and *successful struggles* for *liberty* as well as by the common ties of *humanity?* In what manner shall we best promote their interests, and discharge our *present* duty towards them? We answer; By making our Bible Society *American* in its most extended sense—by sending forth our Pinkertons, our Hendersons, and our Steinkoffs, to establish Bible Societies in the principal cities, and to distribute as far as practicable, the Word of Life. It is believed that without attempting to interfere with the Roman Catholic religion, much might be done towards circulating the Scriptures in those versions which are approved by their church. Many of their clergy have been active in favor of the cause of independence. Will it therefore be unreasonable to suppose that some of them might be found possessed of equal liberality with their Catholic brethren in Louisiana and Germany, not a few of whom have shewn themselves warm friends of the Bible cause?

But it may be objected to the proposed undertaking, that we have many in our own country who are not yet supplied with the Scriptures and that our first exertions should be directed to their relief. Precisely such was and is now the fact with Britain; and yet the British and Foreign Bible Society have not hesitated to afford friendly and extensive aid, to their brethren of almost "every kindred, and people, and tongue" under heaven. We trust it needs no argument at the present day to prove the wisdom and benevolence of their operations. Had they sought only to supply their destitute countrymen, it may be questioned whether they could have taken a more effectual method than by establishing a society on such broad foundations. In like manner should our national Bible Society extend the sphere of its operations, on the one hand to the Pole, and on the other to Cape Horn; it cannot be doubted that a new impulse would be given to the distribution of the Scriptures at home. The friends of South American Independence in the western and southern sections of our country might also be expected to enter with ardor into a plan so well calculated to give strength and permanency to their newly formed governments and infant institutions, while the friends of peace would gladly embrace the opportunity of fastening those "cords of love," which neither avarice nor ambition can sever. J.

### BIBLE MEETING IN LONDON.

A meeting of the "Female Bible Associations" was held in London on the 8th of October. The meeting was very numerous, and among others who occupied a seat on the platform, was an Indian Chief, the head of the Mohawk tribe, clothed in the costume of his country, and a brother Chieftain, dressed in the apparel of an English gentlemen. The contrast which they exhibited with the appearance of the rest of the company, especially when it was associated with those feelings which the very nature of the meeting was calculated to excite, was impressing and gratifying. The object of the meeting was for the formation of a Ladies' Branch Society, in conjunction with the British and Foreign Bible Society. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting. The Rev. John Owen, at the conclusion of his speech remarked, that "the mighty works which the Bible Society had performed, were written in Europe, in America—all over the world; they had before them on that occasion, in the person of a Transatlantic Chief—(the Rev. gentleman here pointed to one of the two Chiefs of the Mohawk tribe who was sitting a short distance from him)—one who could give his simple but sincere attestation to its extensive utility. (Cheers.) After the passing of various resolutions, the Rev. John Clayton, jun. begged to introduce two illustrious strangers to the meeting. "The individuals to whom he alluded were chiefs of the Mohawk tribe among the North American Indians, and dwelt in Canada, not far from the famous falls of Niagara. The object of these strangers in visiting England was to arrange with the British government some differences between their tribe and certain British settlers; but he was delighted to say that they were friends of humanity and of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The name of the first Chief, (he who appeared in the regimentals of his country) was Brandt; he had been for some time a correspondent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was the son of that famous Brandt who had co-operated in the memorable services of Capt. Norton. The name of the second chief was Kerr. The first, Col. Brandt, was desirous of addressing a few words to the meeting."

Colonel Brandt then came forward attired in the picturesque garb of his nation. His figure is tall; his deportment commanding; he speaks English extremely well, both to accent and arrangement; and addessed the meeting with great *naivette*, nearly in the following terms—"Ladies and Gentlemen, I feel great pleasure and satisfaction in being present at a meeting like this—at a meeting intended for the distribution of the Holy Scriptures to all people. The effect of the labors of the Bible Society has been felt even in our remote abode; & I shall be proud on my return to tell my countrymen that I have been present at their deliberations. I hope, before long, to witness the happy effect of the female branch of that Society now about to be formed. May the Lord Jesus bless you and aid your endeavors."—*New-York Advertiser.*

*From the Christian Herald.*

### JEWS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston, S. C. to the Rev. Mr. Frey.*

CHARLESTON, S. C. SEPT. 26, 1821.

Rev. and dear Sir—The situation of the sons of Abraham, is in some respects interesting, and indicates results favorable to Christian effort. The following is an extract of a letter from a clergyman, dated Wateree Circuit, S. C. Aug. 8, 1820:

There are two families of Jews in this Circuit whom I have visited several times. Since I last visited them, two of their daughters have been converted to the Christian religion.

The following circumstances are worthy of notice. The mother sent them one day to the spring house for milk; a servant happening to be there at the time, the girls gave her the milk to carry to the house, and then retired to the woods to pray. They were not long at prayer before they began to cry aloud for mercy, so that they were heard at the house. The mother of the girls and one of the sisters, hearing the noise came to the place where the children were at prayer. The Lord seemed to touch their hearts also, for they did not oppose them. The father of one of the girls, also hearing the noise, came to the place, and heard the child praying that Christ would have mercy on her and on her unbelieving father. This enraged him; as he could not brook the idea that his child should believe Jesus to be the Christ. He picked up a stick to beat her, but as he approached the child, he became so entangled in a grape vine, that it was some time before he extricated himself. The mother of the girls took them to the house, and locked them up in a room, to shelter them from the rage of the father. They were threatened by him, that if they persisted in praying to Christ, he would put them to death. The children replied, "We will pray if you do kill us!" They have since united themselves to the church, and we expect two more to do so the next time of preaching there.

The following encouraging instances have come within my own knowledge, and that of my immediate acquaintances:

During my connexion with a Sabbath school in this city, two female children of Jewish parentage, attended it with the approbation of their mother and with great delight recited lessons from the Old Testament, and heard explanations from their teachers, which directed their attention to the New. Their attendance was continued for a length of time.

On a more recent occasion, three Jewish children have attended two different day schools, in which exercises on religious subjects formed a part of their plan of instruction; and these, though opposed in the first instance by the parents, were permitted to continue to recite exercises on religious subjects through their own solicitation.

At the present time a pious lady of my particular acquaintance has two Jewish children under her care, who are required to recite lessons from the Bible. She tells me that these two children are very attentive when other scholars recite from the New Testament, and particularly so to the explanations given by the teachers.

A more encouraging instance is the hopeful conversion of a Jewish female to the Christian faith. Her attention was first called up by sickness. In her anxiety about her eternal welfare, she made many inquiries of a mulatto woman, who was in communion with a christian church, and through her means others were introduced to her, better able to point out the way of restoration through the merits of a crucified Redeemer. A clergyman who had conversed with her, informed me some time since, that her's was a case of undoubted conversion; that she was much persecuted by her Jewish acquaintances, but that she remained unmoved. Another of the same family is in a tender state of mind.

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

*Disappearance of a mountain.*—The Journal des Debats says—"An extraordinary event happened in the environs of Aubenas, on the 15th of June last. A loud report was heard, during five or six minutes, to the extent of six miles round. The inhabitants knew not the cause; when a very high mountain, called Gerbier de Jone, at the foot of which springs the Loire, disappeared, and presented nothing but a lake. This mountain was high, and it was difficult to reach the top, at the extremity of which there was a fountain. The commotion was so strong, that it produced an earthquake for a space of five leagues in circumference."

The Austrian Emperor has established a Noviciate of Jesuits at Vienna.

It was ascertained lately, by a return of the Stamp Office, that the number of newspapers in London was 300,000; in the country, 650,000 weekly; making nearly a million weekly, and 50 millions per annum.

Field Marshal Rouget was lately killed at Nantes, his horse having thrown and dragged him; the animal being stung by a fly.

The sales of property in 1092 monasteries and other suppressed establishments in Spain produced 1,365,000 pounds sterling—about double the amount of the Estimates. This sum goes to the extinction of the National Debt.

*The population of Edinburgh and Leith.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1811, the total population was | | | 102,693 |
| In 1821, | do. | do. | 138,235 |

A motion has been made in the Portuguese Cortes on the utility and necessity of the marriage of priests.

A musical instrument of great power and sweetness of tone is exhibiting in London, under the appellation of the Enchanted Lyre. The inventor disclaims mechanism altogether, (though he winds up the machine) and asserts that his performance is entirely a new combination of powers.

Thirteen persons lately died in the village of Brexbourn and adjoining hamlet of Hoddeson, Herts, whose united ages amounted to 1077 years; the eldest 89, and the youngest 70 years old.

### LITERARY.

"Mr. Buchanan, his Majesty's Consul at New-York, has made considerable collections, during his successive journies through Upper Canada, respecting the history of the North American Indians; which, with many other interesting materials and official documents, will be shortly presented to the public." We learn that this work has been undertaken with a view to ameliorate the condition of the remaining aborigines of America. The work is dedicated to Earl Dalhousie, the Governor in Chief of his Majesty's North American possessions. —— [*Eclectic Review.*

*Bonapartean Manuscripts.*—A Paris paper says—"A report is in circulation in London that the English government has secured to itself the inspection of all the manuscripts left by Bonaparte, without any regard to the persons in whose hands they might have been deposited. It is said even that Sir H. Lowe, Gov. of St. Helena, has taken possession, temporarily, of all the papers of Napoleon, and has brought them with him to England."


### 500 WT. CALICOES.

JUST received and for sale at 36, Market-street, a prime lot of Calicoes for patch-work, by the pound, 50 per cent less than can be bought by the yard for the same purpose. 3w Dec. 8.

*VILLAGE HARMONY—New Edition.*

THE Public is now offered another edition of the Village Harmony, with confidence that it will be found still increasing in its claims upon their patronage. Those alterations have been made which correspond to the progressive improvement of the public taste in sacred music. A few classical European tunes have been substituted for some of a less perfect character, and the valuable foreign music which is retained, and which the public has not ceased to venerate and admire, is still preserved in this collection, secure from the touch of American innovation. In this edition the modern alterations of notes in old standard tunes, which alterations were copied into our two last editions, and which have been the subject of general complaint, have been expunged, and those tunes restored to the venerable shape which has stood the test of almost a century. Much gratitude is felt by all interested in the success of this book, for the liberal patronage which has been extended to it. Should any of its patrons regret that it has not hitherto excluded all tunes which are not universally considered classical, they are reminded that it circulates over portions of our country, where refinement of taste and opportunities for improvement are necessarily unequal, and the Village Harmony, by gradually increasing its number of genuine and perfect tunes, has adopted the most effectual and indeed only practicable method of raising the popular taste to a high and equal standard. This fact certainly entitles the book to the continual patronage of those who have desired a general improvement. But the Village Harmony has now become secure from the charge of a deficiency in classical pieces, and has added much to its claims upon the support of those who regard the high and solemn purpose of Sacred Music.

The above work is just published, being the Seventeenth Edition, Revised, and for sale by

Dec. 8. R.P. & C. WILLIAMS, *Cornhill Square.*

*Societies furnished at Nine Dollars a dozen.*

*Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind.*

NOW in the Press of Flag & Gould, Andover, and will be published with all possible despatch. It is sufficient to say in commendation of this valuable work, that many of the first literary characters in New-England have encouraged its publication by their subscriptions.

Persons holding subscription papers are requested to return them to the subscriber, before the 1st of January next. M. NEWMAN.

*Andover, Nov. 10, 1821.* 6w

### JOHN C. PROCTOR,

*Corner of Union and Ann-Streets, opposite the Market, Boston.*

HAS received by the Parthian, Atlas and Mercury, from Liverpool, his Fall Supply of BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD GOODS, making his assortment very complete;—among which are—Trace and Halter Chains; Sad Irons; Frying Pans; Hand, Bench and Smith's Vises; Anvils; Screw Plates; Shovels; Spades; Waffle Irons; Weights; Scale Beams; square head Bed Screws; brass and copper Warming Pans; Bullet Moulds; Gun Furniture; Patent Tea Boilers; copper, sheet and cast-iron Tea-Kettles; Sauce Pans; fluted and double Grid-Irons; Steel-Yards; Fire Irons; Shovel Pans; brass case, knob, mortice, iron-rim, closet, fine plate, banbury, pad, trunk, chest, cupboard, bureau, book-case, box and till Locks; Commode Knobs; Clock-Balls; BedCaps; Door Rappers; Hat Hooks; Brass Cocks; brass and iron Candlesticks; Brass Nails; brass & iron Wire; Bell Pulls; Bell Springs and Bell Wire; hand, table, house and sleigh Bells; Files of nearly every description; card-table, portable-desk, chest, H, HL, and butt Hinges; Screws; Bolts; brass, bright and Norfolk Latches; Box Rules; Chissels; Gouges; Plane and Plow Irons; Hammers; Pincers; Drawing Knives; Ship Scrapers; M M and gilt Buttons; bundle and pound Pins; tea, bread, cheese and snuffer Trays; floor, hearth, horse, cloth, and shoe Brushes; Gun Locks; Powder Flasks and Shot Belts; cotton, wool and horse Cards; Curry-combs; Curriers' Knives & Stones; table and desert Knives & Forks; carvers, bread and shoe Knives; Tutannia, iron & plated Spoons; sailors, sportsmen, pocket and Penknives; tailors, house and sheep Shears; Scissors; Razors, and Fleams; Brittannia and blocktin Tea Pots; mill, cross cut and tenant Saws; hand, pannel, webb, and back do.

Wrought and cut Nails; English L, blister, German, tub and cast Steel; brass Kettles; Cauldrons; Grates; Stoves; Sheet Iron; Sheet Lead; 3 tons soft bar Lead; U. S. and English Lt. Infantry Muskets; Rifles and Fowling Pieces; 124 casks Butts best tower proof Powder; 366 lbs. Cylinder, in Cannister and Papers; Bristol, crown and American Glass, from 6 by 8, to 12 by 16; 15 tons hollow Ware, &c. &c. *Dec.* 1.

*CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.*

ISAAC H. PARKER, No. 8, Central Street, has for sale, received by the Jessie, from Liverpool, 69 packages of Earthen Ware, consisting of Blue printed Edged & C. C. Plates, Twiflers & Muffins, Mugs, Jugs, Bowls, Chambers, Teas, Dishes, Nappies, printed and painted Tea Ware, and Assorted Crates ordered for the country trade.

Also, a good assortment of Glass Ware on favorable terms. tf Nov. 17.

### MRS. JANE BLANCHARD,

*At the head of Weymouth Landing,*

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends that she has commenced her fall fashions for Velvet Hats, of all colors, which may be had on the most reasonable terms;—also, Variety of Green & Mourning Bonnets; Caps, Turbans, Ruffs, &c. An assortment of Fur Trimmings, and Black and Colored Cassimere Shawls; Black and Colored Nankin and Canton Crapes; Black and Colored Bombazetts, Lavantines, Sinchews, and Sarsenetts of superior quality; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Black Silk and Worsted Hose; Black Silk and Worsted Gloves; Ladies White Silk, and Beaver and Kid Gloves; Sacharilla and Book Muslins; Edgings; Black and White Silk Laces for Trimmings; Garniture Ribbons; Waist Clasps; Hooks and Eyes; High top and side Combs; with a great variety of other fancy articles. 6w* *Nov.* 3.

### SELF KNOWLEDGE,

*A Science to be studied. 2d ed. with questions.*

JAMES LORING, Boston, has just published, *A Treatise on Self-Knowledge*; showing the Nature and Benefit of that important Science, and the way to attain it; intermixed with various Reflections and observations on Human Nature—By JOHN MASON, A. M. To which are now added, QUESTIONS adapted to the work; for the use of Schools and Academies. Price 62 cents bound, and 37 in boards.

This standard little volume, comprehensive and judicious in its plan and arrangements, approving itself to the judgment of the most mature age and understanding, and happily adapted to the best improvement of young persons, being published in a cheap form, *it is hoped that pious instructors of youth will avail themselves of the opportunity now presented, of introducing it into the Schools and Academies over which they preside.*—The *Questions* in this edition are well adapted to facilitate the study of the valuable science of Self-Knowledge, and calculated to impress on the young mind those interesting sentiments with which the Treatise is so richly stored. Dec. 1.

### WATTS' IMPROVEMENT OF THE MIND, WITH QUESTIONS.

JAMES LORING, has just published and for sale, at his Book-store, No. 2 Cornhill, Boston, price 63 cents in sheep and lettered:—

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MIND. By *ISAAC WATTS, D. D.* to which are added QUESTIONS adapted to the Work; for the Use of Schools and Academies.

*Dr. Johnson's Recommendation.*

"Few books have been perused by me with greater pleasure than Dr. Watts' *Improvement of the Mind*; of which the radical principles may indeed be found in Lock's *Conduct of the Understanding*; but they are so expanded and ramified by Watts, as to confer on him the merit of a work in the highest degree useful and pleasing. *Whoever has the care of instructing others, may be charged with deficiency in his duty if this book is not recommended.*" Dr. Johnson's Life of Dr. Watts. Dec. 1.

### GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

JUST published by RICHARDSON & LORD, a NEW SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, on an IMPROVED PLAN, and accompanied with an ATLAS, adapted to the work. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D.D. and SIDNEY EDWARDS MORSE, A. M. Price of the Geography 87 cents, the Atlas 75 cts. coloured.

The aim of the Authors of this work has been to give such a view of Geography as will leave a deep and abiding impression on the mind. For this purpose, each Continent is introduced by describing all the great outlines—the mountain lines—the river lines—and other grand features. The principal points being thus fixed in the mind, the pupil is then led to a particular view of each country. In this part of the work, instead of a dry catalogue of names, thrown together without reference to any order, a *connected view* is given of each country;—such a view as is calculated to make the study interesting, and at the same time to leave durable impressions. The Work concludes with General Views, containing much valuable information on a great variety of interesting subjects, and calculated, by obliging the student to go over the world again and again for different purposes, to fix all the important facts more firmly in his memory. The difference, both as it regards pleasure and profit, between the study of Geography on this plan, and the common method, can only be felt by those who have experienced both.

The present Edition of this Geography has been prepared with great labour & much study. Every sentence of it was sent to the press in manuscript.

To shew the value of the whole in the estimation of several much respected gentlemen, who have examined it, we annex the following notices.

*From the Boston Recorder of Sept. 29, 1821.*

"Much is promised in this delineation of the Author's plan—but not more than is fulfilled. After referring to various parts of the work for our own satisfaction, as to the fidelity of the execution, we can say with confidence, that the reasonable expectations of the public will not be disappointed. They will find the proposed arrangement preserved—the important facts stated with great perspicu—and nothing inserted which could be omitt without detracting from the value of the work.

"What has ever seemed to us a great deficien in one of the most popular school Geographies n in use, is here supplied—viz. a description of bou daries and rivers. It has been thought by som better to leave the scholar to settle these poi wholly by maps, without reference to book— we do not believe the opinion correct, any m than we believe the best method of learning mus to be, throwing away the stave. Maps are usef —and even indispensable—but verbal descriptio are equally so.

"In another and very important point of vie this work may fairly claim the superiority over others of the kind, that have fallen under our o servation—we allude to its accurate delineati of the moral and religious character of heathen tions, together with its condensed, but disti statement of the variety and extent of means in operation to bring the whole world into subj tion to Christ. At the present period, informati of this kind is essential to the perfection of a system of Geography. Every passing day increa es its interest; and it will not be long before t religious features of the earth, will command t attention of the Geographer, as a primary, rath than a secondary object.

"We were pleased to observe on the Map of t United States, in the Atlas, accompanying t Work, the Missionary Stations of Brainerd and E liot distincly noticed. And most of the conside able Missionary Stations in the Old World, a found mentioned on the Maps of the several cou tries, so far as their size would permit.

"The Atlas is very handsomely executed. is on a scale somewhat larger than is usual in A lasses designed to accompany so small a Work.

"Though the Work is professedly a "new a bridgement of the large Work by the same au thors," yet "in truth it has as much claim to t character of an original production, as any G ography whatever." "Every sentence of it wa sent to the press in manuscript."—It is evident "the result of much labour and study," and d serves to be patronized by the public, for the w digested mass of information it furnishes on all t common topics of the Geographer, and particula ly for the light it throws on the moral condition o mankind."

Having examined, as extensively as our e gagements would permit, "A new Abridgeme of the American Universal Geography," by JED DIAH MORSE, D. D. and SIDNEY EDWARDS MORS A. M. we have no hesitation in saying, that w think it possesses great merit. With a labou which Authors rarely bestow on new editions, th Work appears to have been entirely re-writte and that with much care and ability. The si plicity and brevity of its style—the various and i teresting matter which it contains—and the exce lence of its arrangement, must make it very valu ble not only as a school-book for youth, but as convenient manual for occasional use to men reading. The *System of Questions* runni through the Work, and the *General Views*, at close, must greatly increase its usefulness to lear ers in Geography. The Map of the Uni States, which is given as a specimen of the p posed Atlas, is executed in a superior style of wo manship.

*Theological Seminary, Andover, July* 19, 1821. } E. PORTER, L. WOODS, J. MURDOCK.

*From the Rev. J. L. Blake, Preceptor of an Acad my at Concord, N. H.*

Having paid as much attention to the *New A bridgement of Morses Universal Geography* as m other engagements would admit, I now inform y that in my opinion, it is a work possessing peculia merit. I say peculiar merit, because it unites, i the same volume, the essential advantages of i original plan, and of the more modern mode teaching elementary Geography from the use maps. The work being completely renova must commend itself much to its former patro and by the addition of the *General Views* a Questions secure to itself many new ones. T facts also so far as my means of information exten seem to have been drawn from the most rece sources of geographical knowledge; and the Atla is unquestionably one of the very best ever publi ed in this country. I would not be thought as u dervaluing the respective merits of other geograp ical works now much in use, some of which a deservedly popular,—I would make no particul comparison—considering, however, that every ju dicious attempt to facuitate the acquisition of ge graphical knowledge is deserving public patrona and public commendation. Your obt. serv't,

TO THE PUBLISHERS. J. L. BLAKE.

Another testimony in favor of this publication i that Gideon Hawley Esq. late Superintendant the public Schools throughout the State of New York, has recommended it for general introdu tion and use. And the following letter to the Sen ior Author, from the Superintendant, and Secreta ry of State, of the State of New York, is consider sufficient to establish the character of the Work.

Rev. and Dear Sir, *Albany, Sept.* 29, 1821.

I acknowledge with much pleasure the recei of your "New Abridgement of the American Uni versal Geography," and the Atlas intended as companion to the work—having devoted so time to the examination of both, I think I am ena bled to pronounce upon their respective merit Viewing them as works intended for the use our Seminaries of Education, I consider them we adapted for that object, and deserving of publ attention. The Geography in its abridged for while it is calculated to instruct, will not fatig the mind of the youthful learner, but prepares for the reception of treatises more enlarged and ex tensive in their details.—Students should first b furnished with general ideas, and as they advanc to maturity, the intellect becomes strengthene and fitted for more important and useful studie The Atlas will fix upon the memory, by sensib objects the boundaries and situation of differe States and Empires, and will enable the Studen while reading their description, and history, to a ply them more accurately to the Map lying befo him—I shall be pleased in learning that the works are introduced into our schools, and th the labor you have bestowed upon them will b abundantly repaid by the harvest of usefulness th shall produce. Your most obedient servant,

Rev. J. MORSE, D. D. J. V. N. YATES

*From the Rev. Wm. Jenks, Boston.*

In the twenty second edition of "Geograph made Easy," by the Rev. Dr. Morse and his So it may be said, without instituting invidious co parisons that the alterations have much improv the Work. The arrangement of subjects is mo scientific and lucid—the matter is more conden and represented in a more striking light than b fore. New matter is introduced, and especial of that kind, which most deeply interests the Chri tian philanthropist. It is accommodated wi questions for the ease of an instructor, and th guidance of a pupil. And the information be ing regularly presented anew by "General Views & made the subject of distinct enquiry, it is render ed more difficult for a pupil to fail of retaining it.

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